

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

[VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 144.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

HORBURY CHAPEL, NOTTING-HILL.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of this Chapel will be laid on **WEDNESDAY**, the 30th of AUGUST, 1848, by **SIR CULLING EARDLEY EARDLEY**, Bart., previously to which the **Rev. J. STOUGHTON** will deliver an Address. The Service to commence at half-past Two o'clock.

After the service Dinner will be provided. Tickets for which, at 5s. each, can be obtained of Mr. Robinson, High-street, Notting-hill, or of Mr. Trotman, the Terrace, Kensington.

Entrance from the Turnpike, in the High-street, Notting-hill.

The rapidly increasing population of this neighbourhood, and the plans laid out for new buildings in the surrounding district, render the supply for additional accommodation for the worship of God exceedingly desirable. Two Episcopal Churches have been erected within the last few years, but these, with the Baptist and Wesleyan Chapels in the Kensington Gravel-pits and Queen's-road, do not suffice to meet the continually augmenting need for religious instruction. The nearest Chapels belonging to the Independent denomination are in the town of Kensington, and at Paddington, and are already fully occupied. Under these circumstances, some Christian friends, chiefly connected with Hornton-street Chapel, Kensington, being anxious for the spread of Spiritual Christianity, and convinced that the cause of Congregational Nonconformity is the cause of Evangelical piety, have formed themselves into a Committee, with the view of securing the erection of a suitable chapel; and having been encouraged by the munificent offer of one friend, resident in the immediate neighbourhood, they have secured an eligible plot of ground in Portobello-lane, High-street, Notting-hill, midway between Paddington and Kensington, on which it is proposed immediately to erect a chapel, and subsequently commodious school-rooms. The cost of the former, including vestries, inclosures, warming, &c. &c., will be not less than £4,000. The Committee are encouraged by the list of contributions appended, to hope, that the entire cost will be raised by, or soon after the opening of the chapel, so as to prevent the evils attendant on a chapel debt, and on behalf of this important object they beg to make a most earnest appeal to the Christian public.

The following contributions have already been promised, and others will be received by the Treasurer and Secretary:—

	£	s.	d.
William Walker, Esq.	1,000	0	0
Trustees of Coward College	200	0	0
By Rev. John Stoughton	100	0	0
John E. Davies, Esq.	100	0	0
Robert Cooks, Esq.	100	0	0
John Churchhill, Esq.	50	0	0
Thomas Spalding, Esq., by ditto	50	0	0
Anonymous, by ditto	50	0	0
James Padgett, Esq.	50	0	0
Beth Smith, Esq., by ditto	50	0	0
Charles Shepherd, Esq., and Friends	50	0	0
John Finch, Esq., by ditto	50	0	0
Friend, by Mr. Newton	52	10	0
Robert Watson, Esq.	50	0	0
William Chadwick, Esq.	30	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Robinson	25	0	0
W. Tassie, Esq.	25	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Spencer	10	0	0
J. Thurston, Esq.	5	0	0

£2,047 10 0

TREASURER.

Mr. W. Walker, Ladbroke-terrace, Notting-hill.

SECRETARY.

Mr. C. Shepherd, 2, Edwards-place, Kensington.

THE DEDICATION of the NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Kentish Town.

On **SUNDAY**, the 20th, the **Rev. W. FORSTER**, the Pastor of the Church, will deliver **TWO SPECIAL DISCOURSES** on the occasion.

On **MONDAY EVENING**, the 21st, the **CLOSING SERMON** will be preached by the **Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, D.D.**, Manchester.

The Services will commence at the following times:—On Sunday Morning, at Eleven; Evening, half-past Six. On Monday Evening, at half-past Six.

Collections will be made in aid of the **BUILDING FUND**.

NORMAL SCHOOLS of the CONGREGATIONAL BOARD of EDUCATION.

THE BOARD of EDUCATION is happy to announce that it has completed the arrangements for its Second Normal School. The one for training female teachers is at Motherblith; the other, for male teachers, is at No. 10, Liverpool-street, Finsbury-circus. Both institutions are now open, and the work of education and training is in progress. Connected with the opening of the institution in Liverpool-street, a **PUBLIC RELIGIOUS SERVICE** will be held on **WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23**, at **FOUR** o'clock in the afternoon, when the **Rev. Algernon Wells** will deliver an inaugural discourse. Admission to the service will be by tickets, which may be had at the Office of the Board, No. 4, COLEMAN-STREET BUILDINGS, MOORGATE-STREET, on and after Monday, the 19th instant. Donations of Books for the Libraries of either, or of both Institutions, and Annual Subscriptions and Donations, will be thankfully received.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT AINSLIE, Secretary.
4, Coleman-street Buildings, August 9, 1848.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A VALEDICTORY SERVICE on occasion of the departure of the **Rev. J. M. STRONGMAN**, (late of Farrington, Berkshire), for South Australia, will take place in the

TABERNACLE, on **MONDAY EVENING**, the 21st inst.

The **Rev. ALGERNON WELLS** will give brief statements of the Colony, and **Mr. Strongman's** mission thereto.

The **Rev. J. WOODWARD** will offer the Commendatory Prayer.

The **Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL** will address Mr. Strongman.

The **Rev. T. BINNEY** will make an appeal for the Society. Service to commence at Half-past Six o'clock.

ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD RELIGIOUS FREEDOM SOCIETY.

(Instituted 1838).

AT the MONTHLY COMMITTEE MEETING of this Society, held in Clavering-place Vestry, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 8th August, 1848.

1. The Committee having considered the proposal by the Finance Committee of the Newcastle Town Council, to give £150 out of the Borough Funds in aid of a **NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH at WALKER**,

Resolved unanimously—

That in our opinion, such appropriation would virtually impose a Church-rate on the Burgesses, and commit alike the Council and their constituents to an admission of the principle of a compulsory Church Establishment, and we respectfully submit would violate the express injunction and pervading spirit of the Municipal Reform Act, which, after making provision for the ordinary exigencies of the Borough, explicitly enacts that, "In case the Borough Fund shall be more than sufficient for the purposes aforesaid, the surplus thereof shall be applied, under the direction of the Council, for the public benefit of the inhabitants, and improvement of the Borough."

2. And with reference to the annual **REGIUM DONUM** Grant, made by Parliament, a Petition to the House of Commons was unanimously resolved upon, in substance as follows:—

"That your petitioners deprecate the application of public money to religious purposes, in any and every form; your petitioners, therefore, pray your honourable house to discontinue the grant, usually called the **Regium Donum**; whether to Protestant Dissenters in England, or to Presbyterians in Ireland."

It was also unanimously resolved—

3. That this Committee sympathizes deeply with Mr. Baillie Stott and Mr. Georgeson, who are at present suffering imprisonment for conscience sake, in Edinburgh, for refusing payment of the Annuity Tax; and trust their testimony thus given in favour of truth and righteousness, will forward the great cause of Religious Freedom.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WANTED, several **APPRENTICES** to the **PRINTING** business, in a new Establishment about to be formed a few miles out of London. It is proposed to afford peculiar advantages for intellectual improvement, and the preservation of health; and none but youths of good training and suitable preparatory education will be received. Terms and other particulars may be obtained by parents, upon addressing letters, post free, to J. D., care of Mr. Hailes, 27, Leadenhall-street.

TO PRINTERS.—The Advertiser, who is engaged in the Printing Business, but is not practically acquainted with it, is desirous of meeting with a person who is thoroughly conversant with the general and newspaper printing to join him in the concern. He must be able to command £500, and also of Nonconformist principles. This is an advantage seldom to be met with, and worthy the attention of any one about starting in business. Apply, A. B., 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London.

COOKSLAND COLONIZATION COMPANY.

Preliminary Ship.

THE "JOHN EDWARDS" having been withdrawn, with the concurrence of all concerned, the ship **"FORTITUDE"**, of 600 tons, now lying in the West India Docks, has been engaged to carry the party of Emigrants, with whom the undersigned has entered into the necessary preliminary arrangements for the purpose, to their destination in Moreton Bay, in Cooksland, Australia. The **"FORTITUDE"** will sail on or about the 4th of September, and parties who have already engaged to proceed, or are desirous of proceeding, to Cooksland by that vessel, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, who will complete the arrangements he has commenced. Any further communication, relative either to the purchase of land or the arrangements for passage out, unconnected with the sailing of the **"FORTITUDE"**, must be addressed to **E. MUSCUTT, Esq.**, 30, Basinghall-street, Provisional Secretary.

London, August 8, 1848. **JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D.**

EMIGRATION and COLONIZATION.

EMIGRATION being much required in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and as the supposed expense of an outfit often prevents individuals emigrating, **S. W. SILVER and CO.**, clothiers, outfitters, and contractors (having a large interest to maintain in those colonies), have been advised to make known that they can supply **OUTFITS for MALE or FEMALE EMIGRANTS** from Four Pounds (net) upwards, or less when needed; and for children in proportion, at No. 4, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the London Tavern. **S. W. Silver and Co.**, being the makers of nearly every article in all the outfits they supply, and as one of their objects is to promote emigration, they neither receive from agents, nor pay the too-usual commission to any person introducing passengers to be fitted out, so that the passage and outfit may be procured at the least possible expense; but they will, on application, advise passengers how to obtain the most economic passage to the colonies. They have a representative in every Australian colony, to whom they ship clothing monthly; thus they would forward small parcels free of expense. Naval and military officers, midshipmen, cadets, civilians, ladies, &c., are outfitted as heretofore, at the Cabin-Passengers' Outfitting Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 67, Cornhill (the emigration outfit-fitting being exclusively at No. 4, Bishopsgate-street Within), London, and each branch at St. George's-crescent, Liverpool.

Will be published in a few days,

By Messrs. H. GRAYES and Co., Printers, 6, Pall-mall, London.

A PORTRAIT of the Rev. J. P. MURSELL, of LEICESTER.

Engraved from the Daguerreotypes.

Size 8½ by 6½.

Artists proofs (only a few taken off)	£3 2 0
Proofs before letters, with autograph	1 1 0
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NEW SCHOOL BOOK BY MISS CORNER.

Just published, price 1s. sewed, or 1s. 6d. bound in cloth, **EVERY CHILD'S HISTORY of ENGLAND**, with Questions to each Chapter. By Miss CORNER, Author of the Histories of France, Germany, Turkey, Italy, Spain and Portugal, England, Scotland, and Ireland; of the Play Grammar, &c. &c.

CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORY of ROME, from accepted English and Foreign Authorities, as Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, Keightley's Roman History, Smith's and Adams's Greek and Roman Antiquities, Dr. Arnold, Niebuhr, &c. &c. With Questions to each Chapter, and a Map of the Roman Empire. A New Edition, with Chronological Table. 3s. 6d. bound in cloth, lettered.

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London: DEAN and SON, Threadneedle-street; and ALFRED TULLETT, 117, High-street, Whitechapel.

Just published, price 6s.,

THE SEED of the RIGHTEOUS. A Memoir of the late Mrs. ELIZABETH LONG, of Clapham Park, with interesting notices of her pious ancestry, descendants of the proto-martyr, JOHN ROGERS.

London: HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co., Paternoster-row; J. L. PORTER, Sloane-street.

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.—Twenty-five Essays on the Christian Ministry. Written chiefly by Eminent Professors of Theology. Selected from the "Biblical Repository," and other American Publications. With a Preface by the Rev. W. H. MURCH, D.D. 5s. cloth.

THE ANTIQUITIES of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Translated and compiled from the Works of Augusti; with numerous additions from Rheinwald, Siegel, and others. By the Rev. LYMAN COLEMAN. 5s. 6d., cloth.

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A CHURCH WITHOUT a PRELATE; The Apostolical and Primitive Church, popular in its Government, and simple in its Worship. With an Introductory Essay, by Dr. AUGUSTUS NEANDER, Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin. 3s. 6d., cloth.

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"The subject is discussed with remarkable vigour, earnestness, and ability; and those who may not be prepared to adopt the conclusions of the writer, will nevertheless be pleased with his fresh and masculine style, the force of his logic, and the felicity of his illustrations."—*Newcastle Guardian*.

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By EDWARD MIALL.

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"Here, in the compass of a small volume, we have a series of articles from the 'Nonconformist' in vindication of 'liberty of conscience.' Mr. Miall has won so many admirers throughout the country, by his vigorous and powerful advocacy of perfect religious freedom, that little doubt can be entertained of the wide and ready diffusion of this new tribute to a cause which he loves so devotedly and serves so well."—*Gateshead Observer*.

"This neat little volume is a reprint of the able and interesting series of Essays which appeared, under the above titles, in the 'Nonconformist' last year. We perused many of the essays, as they originally appeared from time to time, with much gratification, and we have no doubt they will meet with, as they deserve, an extensive circulation in their present more convenient and connected shape."—*Leicester Mercury*.

"These Essays display mental powers of a very high order. They are the production of Mr. Miall, and were designed to call attention to the special importance, in these times, of rendering fealty to divine truth in this particular department, and to the practical modes in which it ought to display itself. If this end be not accomplished the author cannot bear the blame, or even share in it, for he has faithfully and zealously fulfilled his part. He has discussed the numerous topics connected with this great subject with such clearness in his expositions, such aptness in his illustrations, such cogency in his reasonings, and such power in his applications, as will carry conviction of the truth of its leading principles to many minds among all classes of his readers."—*Universe*.

"The literary merits of Mr. Miall's work are considerable. The style is vigorous and lively, abounding with illustrations. Perhaps the book would have gained in real value if its author could have forgotten newspaper exigency in the matter of point. As a series of newspaper articles, however, they must have done much towards raising the *Nonconformist* to its high position amongst the dissenting organs."—*Manchester Examiner*.

London: AXLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

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TEAS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

NO. 2, BUCKLESBURY, CHEAPSIDE.

THE attention of families and large consumers is particularly directed to the advantages derivable at the above establishment, where Teas and Coffees are supplied, at the import prices, without the usual addition of intermediate profits.

The present time is an excellent opportunity for purchasers to replenish their stocks, as prices are unusually low, and the quality of this season's Teas are remarkably good. We beg to offer:—

BLACK TEAS.		Per lb.	FINEST LAPSENG SOUCHONG (exceeding scarce and rare. This Tea would have fetched 10s. per lb. a few years since)		Per lb.
	s. d.			s. d.	
Good common Black Tea	2 8				
Good sound Congou Tea (a very good common Tea)	3 0				
Strong Congou Tea (an excellent Tea for domestic purposes)	3 4				
Fine Congou Tea, Pekoe flavour (we recommend this particularly)	3 8				
Pekoe Souchong Tea (a very superior Tea)	4 0				
Fine Pekoe Souchong (this is the finest of its class, very rich flavour)	4 4				
COFFEE.		Per lb.	GREEN TEAS.		Per lb.
	s. d.			s. d.	
Good common Coffee	0 9		Good common Green	3 0	
Ceylon ditto	0 10		Fine Twankay Tea	3 4	
Finest ditto ditto	1 0		Young Hyson	3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 5s.	
Finest Plantation ditto	1 2		Hyson	3s. 10d., 4s. 4d., 5s., 6s.	
			Gunpowder	4s., 4s. 4d., 5s., 6s., 7s.	

It will be seen we have not made remarks about our Greens, as they are generally used to flavour the Blacks, and are used according to the choice of the consumer.

Our Coffees are roasted by patent machinery, by which the aroma is preserved, and all acidity removed.

Where parties are unknown to the firm, a reference in town is expected.

MANSELL and CO., Wholesale Tea Dealers, 2, Bucklebury, Cheapside.—Delivered, carriage free, to all parts of England.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,

4 & 5, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

CIRCULAR FOR JULY, 1848.

THE commerce of the country has not yet recovered the shock it sustained by the monetary pressure of last year, aggravated as it has been by the unsettled condition of affairs on the continent.

All articles of import remain exceedingly depressed in value, benefiting the consumer at the expense of the merchant. A slight advance has taken place in some descriptions of Tea, such as good and fine Congous, to the extent of 1d. to 2d. per lb., but with this exception, we have no change to notice since our circular in April.

The Green Teas for the season arrived in May and June; the quality of the first class Hysons and Gunpowders is equal to that of any former season, and prices moderate. We have now a very choice selection.

The advance in Congous is not sufficient to justify us in altering our list of prices. To carry on a business of the magnitude of this Establishment, requires at all times a large stock in advance, in order to furnish that uniform quality and steadiness of value, so highly appreciated by the public.

But though our prices remain unchanged, we cannot but urge upon all families throughout the kingdom, and particularly those who at this season are in the habit of leaving London, that never at any period could their supplies be purchased with more advantage to themselves. Should peace be happily preserved, we feel convinced that the tendency of the Tea Market will be an upward one.

We again, as in April, direct attention to the really useful Congou we are selling at 3s. per lb., the Strong Congou at 3s. 4d. per lb., and the very Fine Congou at 4s. per lb. In Green Teas, we recommend the Fine Hyson at 4s. per lb., the very Fine Hyson at 5s. per lb., and the Superfine Hyson at 5s. 4d. per lb.

The Coffee Market continues well supplied, and prices are still very low. We direct attention to the Fine Mocha we are now selling at 1s. 6d., the Finest Old Mocha, very choice, 1s. 8d., the Finest Plantation 1s. 4d., and Good Plantation, 1s. per lb.; the latter we strongly recommend for family use. Sound Coffee, 9d. to 10d.

RIDGWAY & COMPANY,

July 1st, 1848,

4 and 5, King William-street, City.

ROYAL VICTORIA FELT CARPETING, PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY, AND USED IN THE ROYAL PALACES AND THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

THOSE who study economy are strongly recommended to use this description of Carpeting, which, from its durability, beauty of pattern, and brilliancy of colouring is equal to Brussels, and, costing less than half the price, is now being generally substituted for it.

The PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the sole manufacturers under the Patent, inform the trade that they are constantly introducing new designs, and that those of the present season are now on view, and will be found of the choicest description, and suitable for all styles of rooms.

The public can be supplied through the Company's Agents in nearly all the Provincial Towns of the three Kingdoms, and at every respectable Carpet-house in London and its suburbs. The Company also manufacture table-covers and window curtains, embossed and printed in the most recherche designs, waistcoatings, plain cloths suitable for upholsterers, cloths admirably adapted for coach and railway carriage linings, thick felt for plate glass and marble polishing, and likewise felt for various other purposes.

Manufactories—Elmwood-mills, Leeds, and Borough-road, London. The Trade only supplied at their Wholesale Warehouses, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.

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G. and J. DEANE'S Pamphlet on Baths and Bathing (a second edition of which is just published, with numerous additional illustrations) will greatly assist those who are at a distance, or are unfamiliar with the subject. This may be obtained at G. and J. Deane's Warehouses, or of their carts, which are daily in all parts of the Metropolis.

Baths repaired or lent on hire at the lowest possible charges. Baths delivered and put up within ten miles of London-bridge without any additional cost.

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PATENT DESICCATED COFFEE.

JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the PATENT DESICCATING COMPANY (Davison and Symington, Patentees), for roasting Coffee. This principle is perfectly novel, being effected entirely by hot air; and has the peculiar advantage of improving the article both in colour, strength, and quality, preserving purity, richness of flavour, and all its aromatic qualities, whilst it excludes all burnt and acrid matter, which under the ordinary process invariably arises. It is recommended by the most eminent of the faculty, as being especially adapted to persons of weak digestive organs.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Apothecaries Hall.

"Messrs. Davison and Symington.

"Gentlemen,—I have submitted the sample of coffee roasted by your improved process, left with me, to a careful chemical examination, and find it to be free from the strong, acrid, empyreumatic oil which gives to coffee, as ordinarily prepared, so much of its unpleasant flavour; and, doubtless, also its injurious effects on many constitutions; at the same time that it possesses all the fine aromatic properties unimpaired. It is also much more evenly roasted throughout its substance, and I consider a very great improvement on the old process.

"I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

"R. WARRINGTON, Chemical Operator."

"5, Old Burlington-street.

"Dear Sir,—I have been lately using the coffee which you sent me, prepared according to your invention, and I am of opinion that it is softer, is better flavoured, and is better suited to persons whose digestive organs are weak; and hence, that it is more wholesome than coffee which is roasted in the usual way, and which is often burnt or acrid.

"I am, dear sir, yours truly,

JAMES COPLAND, M.D."

"To R. Davison, Esq."

SNOWDEN'S PATENT PURIFIED and DRESSED COFFEE, rendered more wholesome for use.

A very important improvement in the article of Coffee having been discovered by us, for which discovery we have obtained her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, we submit the principle to your attention.

The process of dressing we cannot urge too strongly on your notice, as this is one of the most important parts of our invention. After the Coffee is purified and roasted, it passes into a Cracking or Crushing Apparatus; from thence it goes into our Patent Dressing Machine, by which means we entirely remove from the internal part of the Coffee all that Fibre, or Pith, encircling the heart of the Berry, which may be easily seen by breaking it between the finger and thumb and examining it. This Fibre, or Pith, has always, up to the time of our Patent, been ground up with the Coffee, and, when ground, being in such fine particles, and of a light, floating tendency, is the great cause of the difficulty of sifting or clarifying it.

We have submitted our Coffee to some of the most eminent Analytical Chemists of the Metropolis, who assert that we remove the great obstacle of sifting or clarifying, and that what we do remove is injurious, more particularly to persons with weak stomachs.

The following testimonial is from Dr. Ure, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry:—

"34, Bloomsbury-square, London, Nov. 27th, 1847.

"Having carefully examined the Patent of Mr. Robert Snowden, for improvements in treating and dressing Coffee, I have much pleasure in expressing my highest approbation of it. He, first of all, purifies the berry, then roasts it slightly, so as to detach the coarse, fibrous pellicles from its surface, also the chaffy pith of the centre, commonly called the wing, a light, tough fibre, which, after grinding, is apt to pass through the filter, and cannot be separated by sifting, but, when swallowed, creates irritation of the gullet and stomach. The removal of this pith is a most valuable part of this invention, and, joined to his other improvements, will enable Mr. Snowden to produce from average berries a wholesomer and more delicious Coffee than any now in the market.

"ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

"Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist."

This Coffee may be had in 3lb., 6lb., and 12lb. canisters in its dressed state, deprived of all its internal fibre, ready for grinding, or already ground for use, by addressing to the Patentees,

R. SNOWDEN AND COMPANY,

Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa-dealers, City-road and East-road, London. PRESENT CASH PRICES.

	s. d.
Plantation, or Java	1 4
Costa Rica, or Jamaica	1 6
Old Mocha, or Turkey	1 8
Very choice Mocha (very little now in England)	2 0

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NEWSPAPER



THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 144.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

PERSECUTION FOR PELF.

TIME was when imprisonment, as a weapon of church authority, was resorted to under a pretence which, although it could not justify, somewhat extenuated, so glaring a violation of the spirit of the gospel. Uniformity of faith, discipline, and worship, constituted an object worthy of making an appeal to the imagination of the poetical, and to the heart of the devout. Hence it happened that men whose lives and works bore witness to their spirituality, mistaking the means of accomplishing their purpose, placed themselves in the rank of persecutors of their brethren. Every gaol was ennobled by the presence of living martyrs, and the misguided piety of the age contemplated the scene without any sentiment of disapprobation. We look back upon those days of darkness with wonder and with pity—wonder at the blindness of understanding which prevented a clearer perception of the genius of Christianity—pity for the needless troubles in which the nation was plunged by the folly of the Church. Ecclesiastical tyranny, however, was partially redeemed by the grandeur of its aim. If it trampled upon all social relationships and all individual rights, it did so in an attempt to reach a glorious consummation. There might have been—there probably was, some hypocrisy attaching to the plea by which men sought to justify persecution—but the plea itself was one which did homage to what was deserving of homage—and, to human apprehension at least, the end radiated with its own lustre the means employed to secure it.

The contrast between ecclesiastical tyranny of the present and past times is striking. Persecution has not ceased, but the object of it is changed. It is the instrument, not now of a godlike purpose, but of a paltry, calculating, sordid, greedy spirit. Its aims are never higher than clerical pelf. The true faith may look after itself—the full stipend must be gotten at any cost. Imprisonment for heretical belief and profession can find no apologists—imprisonment for non-payment of a clerical demand, many. Two honest citizens of Edinburgh—one of them a magistrate—are at this moment lying in Calton gaol, merely that some eighteen clergymen may enjoy to the full a Parliamentary provision for their comfortable subsistence. The common rights of man are given to the winds—domestic peace is invaded, domestic duties suspended, domestic feelings outraged—the quiet and order of a large city are put in peril—the reputation of Christianity is exposed to the reproach of the ignorant, and the unbelieving—and all that a few men, called by courtesy, ministers of the gospel, may put money into their purses. To attempt by means of violence to stretch a man's conscience up to a given standard, is denounced as intolerable oppression—but to resort to the same wretched process, for the purpose of screwing out of recalcitrant nonconformists a contribution to maintain the clergy, is abetted without a symptom of misgiving. What may not be done for the faith's sake, may be properly done, it seems, to furnish a worldly provision for those who teach the faith. Religion needs not the aid of persecution, but they who

proclaim it do. Not to uphold the truth, but to pay those appointed to communicate it, are prison doors closed upon victims, now-a-days. Gold sanctifies what nothing else can—and, when a clergyman's pockets are to be lined, reason, justice, charity, religion, must needs give way.

If we must have persecution, let the demon come amongst us on a nobler errand than this. If the sanctuary of home is to be violated, and the decisions of conscience are to be set aside as unavailing, at the instance of a State-clergy, let the warrant upon which such things are done show some worthier pretence than the one now assigned. If we are to have victims, let the authority which dooms them put forth some plea for its severity, less libellous than this upon our common humanity—less disgraceful to the very name of religion. The ecclesiastical cruelty which fastens upon us merely that it may suck from us its own temporal sustenance, is even more loathsome than it is formidable. It makes the blood creep, not with fear, but with disgust. Our moral sense sickens at the sight of it, just as men, who can face a lion undismayed, may yet shrink with curdling veins from a cockroach or a spider. The persecution which crawls to your pocket, and which stings the hand thrust into it to guard its contents, is detestable—intolerable. It lowers our opinion of human kind. It plays havoc with all our sentiments of honour. It paralyzes our faith in the professions of good men. It raises an antipathy to what is, in itself, most praiseworthy. Nothing so irritates as the bite of clerical greediness. Bigotry, arrogance, fanaticism, aye! even spite, inflict not so incurable a wound upon right-mindedness as sordid rapacity. Steal, for goodness' sake—steal, if you will, in the name of want, or passion—strike, if you must, on the plea of pride or malice—but do not offend our reason, do not outrage our veneration of the sacred, by stealing and striking in the name of Christianity.

There are men, we fear, even among Dissenters, who see greater fault in the recusancy of Bailie Stott and Mr. Georgeson, than in the unjustifiable demands which provoked it. The law requires, say they, a certain payment—objectionable it may be, and most unjust—but obedience to the law is more befitting than resistance. Why, it is just because it is law, that recusancy becomes imperative. Law is but an outward manifestation of authority—and where the authority is usurped, law, as its symbol, ought to be trampled under foot. Bailie Stott, and those who act with him, see in a legal demand for the support of religion, the intrusion of the civil magistrate into the province appertaining exclusively to Christ himself. The voice of Cæsar cannot be fitly recognised within those realms, whether it require conformity to a given standard of faith, or payment to a particular order of clergy. Conscience repudiates, not the thing commanded to be done, but the authority which commanded it. True loyalty, if summoned by a Smith O'Brien or a John Mitchel, to perform an act, would never stay to inquire if the act were permissible, considered in itself. To be ordered by rebels, or usurpers, is sufficient to provoke refusal of submission from every liege subject of the realm. But when the civil ruler presumes to interfere in the affairs of the Church, to legislate for her constitution, or lay down regulations for her maintenance, is he not trenching upon the prerogatives of the Head and Founder of the Church? How, then, is he to be met? By collusion? By connivance? By submission under protest? Loyalty to an earthly prince would admit of neither. Does loyalty to a heavenly one allow of all? Let those who censure the victims of clerical lust reply to the question.

We would fain think well of our country and of its prospects. We still cherish the hope of seeing brighter days. But, assuredly, the possibility of imprisoning by law men of honest, nay, of high repute, for the mere purpose of wringing from them clerical stipends—the public indifference to so flagrant an outrage upon every appearance of justice and decency—the heavy and unreasoning pertinacity with which the act is justified by our legislature, or rather is treated as not needing

justification—the ease with which teachers of the gospel guilty of this act can lift up in society an unblushing front, and find ingenious and seemingly earnest defenders—indicate so unhealthy, so diseased, so callous a condition of the moral sense of the public, as to excite our worst fears for the future. The thing is so utterly opposed to the enlightened spirit of our times, that we cannot impute it to any defect of knowledge. The main buttress of the disgraceful anomaly is, we strongly suspect, the all-but universal prevalence of the trade spirit. Mammon is eating out the heart of all classes. The ledger is of more authority than the Bible. Right is measured by what a man gets by it—wrong, by what he loses. Martyrdom is common enough—but whilst the martyrs to conscience are few and far between, and sneered at rather than respected, the martyrs to the counter are innumerable, and enjoy, moreover, the world's good opinion. If it were not so, England and Scotland would ere this have raised such a shout of indignant execration, as would have shaken open the prison-doors of Calton gaol, and let the prisoners walk forth free.

AN APOLOGIST OF "PERSECUTION FOR PELF."

If ever a dirty ecclesiastical proceeding requires to be veiled under sophistry, or boldly justified by a fallacy, a Dissenter is sure to be found to undertake the job. The act of persecution upon which we have animadverted above, is thus commented upon by the writer of a letter signed "D," in the *Scotsman* newspaper—a gentleman who has been so pleased with his effusion as to get it reprinted in small slips, and circulated freely among his friends. We should have taken no notice of it, but that we understand he is a preacher among the Baptists in Edinburgh. We give the letter entire:—

ANNUITY-TAX.

To the Editor of the *Scotsman*.

Edinburgh, August 11, 1848.

SIR,—Holding as I do very strongly the Voluntary principle, I concur in the objections entertained to this tax, and am desirous, by every lawful means, to aid in effecting its abolition. But I cannot understand the principle on which Christians refuse to pay the tax while the law remains unaltered. The authority of Christ and of his inspired Apostles is, to my mind, decisive on this point.

Aside from this, however, the question seems to me to lie in a very narrow compass. From whom does the law exact this tax? *Only from those who voluntarily subject themselves to it.* I am, therefore, bold to affirm that they who occupy a house or shop, knowing that it is subject to the Annuity-tax, cannot plead conscience as the ground of refusal to pay. *Conscience binds us to pay what we willingly and knowingly become liable for.* By taking the premises I consent to the law, and cannot afterwards honestly plead conscience as the ground of refusal to pay. I say, then, to honest, conscientious men, who object on conscientious grounds to pay the tax—pay your arrears, and avoid farther obligation by quitting your premises. This is the honest straightforward course which must commend itself to every one who values "simplicity and godly sincerity." What right have I to take a house from which I know another is entitled by law to receive a certain yearly sum, and yet to refuse to pay that sum? Is this honest? or is it becoming that I should require the penalties of the law to compel me to do what is just?

I have written briefly to avoid intruding on your columns. I feel very anxious that my Christian friends should consider this matter, and act so as to give no offence. I am, &c., D.

The first paragraph of this precious specimen of moral reasoning we have answered by anticipation in the article above. The second and substantial one we will dispose of in as few words as possible in this place.

The argument is in brief this. That if, in the exercise of his rights as a man, an individual chooses to pursue his calling on a spot capriciously circumscribed by law as one within which certain degradation shall be inflicted, he tacitly becomes a party to the degradation, and is bound not only to bear it, but to bear it in the form most convenient to his rulers. Shades of the old Nonconformists! Did this man never hear of the Six-mile Act? Does he mean to affirm that subjects must needs be consenting parties to edicts of ecclesiastical tyranny because, in their ordinary business, they

chance to come within reach of them? Suppose Parliament had enacted that every Baptist resident in Edinburgh should submit to have his tongue slit and his ears cropped, would that conscientious Baptist who refused to remove from the scene in which Providence had placed him, acquiesce in the law which condemned him to mutilation? Who has the right of exiling us from any part of the dominions in which we were born, or wherein we are loyal subjects? Who possesses authority to determine whether in such or such a place we may follow up the convictions of our conscience, and that in such and such we may not? Who that respects the dignity of his own nature will coolly divest himself of his religious birthright, and having placed it at the footstool of civil magistracy with many obsequious obeisances, consult the "powers that be" as to the districts in which they will allow it to be enjoyed? If our legislature were to pass an act subjecting all householders to the payment of a tax to Juggernaut, or Vishnu, or the devil, is every conscientious Christian called upon by the gospel to pay, or to quit the country? Where in the world is this gentleman's conscience, that he is so ready to offer it to the toe of his rulers? What is his theory of the greater part of Church history, that he sees more blame in the martyr than in his persecutor? Are we to do everything on a plan of nice calculation? Is nothing to be dared, or rather nothing to be borne, in vindication of human rights and of Christ's authority, if there remain a possibility of fleeing from the threatened trial? These are the sentiments which, coming from men who preach the gospel, make us fear the worst for our fatherland. It is by poison such as this that people are prepared for the yoke of the most abject slavery.

"Faugh! the offence is rank, and smells to heav'n."

THE ENGLISH REGIUM DONUM.

As this subject is about to be brought under the notice of the House of Commons, and it is important that the public should possess the fullest information respecting it, we subjoin that part of the Report of the Select Committee on the Miscellaneous Estimates which refers to the grant, and also the evidence on which it is founded.

Under the head of "Miscellaneous Allowances," the committee report as follows:—"This vote of £6,609 14s. comprises various small charitable allowances, some of which are in process of discontinuance, such as the French refugees, and the preachers in Lancashire. The first item is the most important, however, as involving a principle, the grant to the Protestant Dissenting ministers in England. The whole history of this grant will be found in the Appendix, and the evidence of Dr. Rees, who states the great satisfaction it gives to the denominations to whom it is distributed, and the large amount of applicants beyond the power of relief from the distributors, who receive no pay themselves, as well as the total absence of objection on the part of their congregations. In these circumstances, your committee do not recommend the discontinuance of this grant."

The following is the evidence of Dr. Thomas Rees, the receiver of the grant from the Treasury, who is the only witness examined by the committee:—

It is through your agency that the *Regium Donum* is distributed to Protestant Dissenting ministers, is it not?—I have the honour of holding the appointment of Receiver from the Treasury of the Parliamentary Grant.

How long have you held that office?—I have been a distributor for nearly 30 years; I have held my present appointment for 8 or 10 years; I cannot exactly remember the date that I received it from Lord Melbourne.

Has the amount distributed been the same?—Yes, between £1,600 and £1,700; it is paid in two half-yearly payments.

You are probably acquainted with the nature and history of this vote; will you state to the Committee how it first originated?—The history of the grant is simply this: that in the reign of George the First, owing to the depressed state of Dissenters, and the sufferings of many poor dissenting ministers, the King was prevailed on to make a royal grant for their relief, to the amount of £500; that £500 was paid half-yearly. It was placed at the disposal of a certain number of the most distinguished Protestant Dissenting ministers of the day, of two denominations, Presbyterians and Independents. So it continued to be a *Regium Donum* for a considerable number of years, and was regularly paid in that form till the accession of George the Third. There was some difference made then in regard to the hereditary revenues of the Crown, and a Civil List was granted, but this payment was still made out of the private purse as before. But about 1804, upon some new arrangement with regard to the Civil List, the Civil List was relieved of those payments, and they were provided for by a vote of Parliament. An arrangement has been made upon the commencement of every reign to take them off the Civil List, and provide for them by a vote of Parliament, so that it has become a Parliamentary grant instead of a Royal grant.

Will you state to the Committee how this fund is distributed?—In virtue of my appointment, I receive the whole sum at the Treasury; I have associated with myself eight other Protestant Dissenting ministers; three from each denomination; making altogether nine. There are three Presbyterians, three Independents, and three Baptists; the whole sum is equally divided among those nine persons, with the exception of a small sum, which is retained to meet the current expenses, so that the three denominations are in that way provided for, upon the supposition that the ministers of the different denominations would be best acquainted with the parties to whom to distribute this eleemosynary grant.

Your distribution is to three persons from each of those denominations?—I give each of those parties one-ninth of the money, to be distributed at their discretion, among the Protestant Dissenting ministers of their own, or of any other denominations; for though they distribute to their own particular denominations, they do not confine the distributions to their own

denominations; in my own case the larger portion of the money in my hands is given to persons who do not belong to the Presbyterian denomination.

When the sum is divided into nine parts, there are nine individuals who have the absolute control of it?—They have the absolute disposal of the portion in their own hands.

Do they report to you to whom they distribute the money?—In order to provide for an equitable distribution of the money, and also to provide that the same party shall not receive from two different distributors, the distributors hold a meeting every year, at which they produce their lists of exhibitions, and the vouchers and the accounts are audited and signed.

Audited by whom?—By themselves, by the nine parties; two or three of them are appointed. They do not, of course, audit their own accounts, but others of the distributors audit the accounts of each individual distributor, and all the vouchers are compared with the entries in the books of the distributors. This is done annually.

Are the nine distributors nominated at any general meeting of the three denominations?—No; they have no connexion whatever with the body of the denominations; they are nominated by themselves. When a vacancy occurs in the distribution, the remaining distributors fill up the vacancy.

By self-election?—By self-election.

What is the average amount of exhibition paid to each person?—Never more than £5, unless under extraordinary circumstances of distress. In many cases it is less than that. I hold in my hand a Return to the House of Commons, in the preparation of which we took some pains to see the state of the exhibitions, with regard to certain denominations particularly, because it had been stated that certain denominations objected to receive it. On that account we thought it desirable to enter into a careful analysis of the exhibitions. We took the three preceding years, and we found that during that time there were exhibited 166 grants to Presbyterian ministers, 413 to Independent ministers, and 461 to Baptist ministers, making altogether 1,040 exhibitions, out of which only 166 were distributed among the ministers of the Presbyterian denomination.

You say that larger sums of money are sometimes given on account of the distressed circumstances of the persons who receive them?—Those occurrences are very rare. During my connexion with the trust for about 30 years it has only occurred twice. In consequence of the great distress of ministers of high character and esteem among the denomination they have come before us, and we have given them £10, or something of that kind.

Is that the principle upon which the exhibitions are granted, the distressed circumstances of the persons receiving them; or is the distribution regulated by any reference to the size of their congregations, and the amount raised by them?—It depends upon the consideration of their salaries, and the estimated value of their services as respects their character in their own denomination.

Being once put upon the list, do they continue there as annual claimants till they are removed?—They are not annual claimants; the trustees have always been careful to guard against the exhibitions being considered as annuities. Some of the distributors, who have very large connexions, and consequently very numerous applications, make it a rule never to exhibit to the same person twice within 18 months; never under a year. No single person, except by some oversight or accident, receives his £5 more than once in the year.

Practically, is not it an annuity?—I think it can hardly be considered so. If the circumstances of the party remain the same, and his worth and his necessities the same, and if there are no stronger cases before the trustees, they will give it year after year to the same party, but it very much depends upon the number of the claims and the emergency of the cases which appear to them most deserving.

The character of the exhibitioner, and his agreement with his congregation, are considered, are they not?—Yes, their congregational income is considered, because the grant is given to assist those who have very narrow means of maintaining themselves, and who are obliged to keep up a certain appearance, from their professional character.

Is there any amount of congregational income which practically excludes ministers?—No, we enter into no inquiry of that kind; we take the representations of the parties or those of their friends as to their present wants and necessities. We think in some circumstances a minister who may have £100 a year may be a greater object of charity than others with much less than that amount.

Are those sums much sought after?—Very much; we have a great many more applications than we are able to meet. We are often obliged very painfully to withhold assistance, our means not allowing us to go farther.

Have you ever made any application to the Treasury for an increase of means?—No, we have never moved that way; my own impression is, from having taken a great deal of pains to ascertain the working of his trust, that the sum has rather been diminished by degrees, for I believe that originally for many years it was not less than £2,000 a year. For many years there were very heavy drawbacks; there were heavy fees paid at the Treasury upon receiving the money. Those fees have ceased of late years, by some regulation of the Government, and now there is a reduction of £5, or a trifle of that kind. That makes the old sum in the grant; but the distributors, finding that many parties from the first have objected to the grant, have not thought it desirable to moot the question of its increase to the Government, but let them act at their own discretion.

Are there many cases of voluntary withdrawal among former recipients?—There have been instances of withdrawal, but I believe the instances are very rare, if any could be found, of persons who have withdrawn from having really personal scruples or objections to the grant. There have been persons who have withdrawn in this way: it is known to honourable members of the Committee that there has been a great outcry against this grant among certain parties of the Dissenters; some of those parties are trustees of Dissenting charities, which are of importance to some of those ministers, and it has been held out to the ministers in those connexions that if they continue to receive the Parliamentary grant they will not receive anything from those funds, but that their names will be taken off. Cases have occurred in which parties have withdrawn, but in withdrawing have stated their reasons to be, that they have given offence to their own denominations, or that they will be excluded from certain trusts by so doing. I have not met myself with a single instance where a person has relinquished the grant from any other motive. We have had a secession from among the distributors of late years of a very estimable man of the Baptist denomination, whom I will name, Dr. Cox; but he, in giving up his trust, stated distinctly that he did not withdraw because he objected on principle to the Parliamentary grant, but because his connexion with that trust interfered with his duties in another office which he was then about undertaking, Secretary to the Anti-state-church League. He expressly stated that in a letter which I hold in my possession. He did not withdraw from any objection on principle to the grant itself.

Do the distributors receive any remuneration?—None at all; there is no expense dependent upon the administration of the trust, except a small expense when we meet. They hold three meetings in the course of the year, two half-yearly, when I receive the money at the Treasury, to receive their portion from me; and the third is the meeting for audit, when we carefully go over each other's accounts.

You stated that some small reduction was made at the Treasury; for what object is that?—There is an odd £5 which I cannot account for. Whether there is still any fee I cannot say, but I apprehend not. It is the sum taken as it was clear of fees at that time. I receive at the Treasury the whole amount announced to me from the Treasury in the secretary's letter as the vote.

And you distribute it, as you have stated, among your co-distributors?—I divide it among my co-distributors.

Are you ever in the habit of receiving objections from the congregations of those persons to their reception of this payment?—None.

Can the congregations have any knowledge of the grant?—No doubt of it, in most instances.

Has a list ever been returned to Parliament of the recipients?—No, never; but a motion was made in the House of Commons for a return of the trustees, and of the names of the recipients; but when that notice of motion was given, I thought it right,

in the situation which I had the honour to hold in the trust, at once to communicate with the Treasury upon that subject: it has been always considered that the charity should be kept strictly secret with regard to the individuals relieved, because it would be painful to the feelings of respectable men to have it proclaimed that they were receiving eleemosynary assistance; and as a matter of delicacy I represented to the Treasury the inconvenience, and that, in fact, it would be considered a breach of confidence to those parties, if we were called on to give the names; we had no objection to give them in private to the Treasury, but we very well knew that one object of the parties at whose suggestion that motion was made would have been to hold up those parties receiving it as not consistent Dissenters. The consequence of that representation to the Treasury was, that that part of the motion was withdrawn.

There is no secrecy about the distribution which would prevent congregations being aware of it, is there?—None.

Is there any Treasury audit of the accounts after they have been audited by you?—No, but we have repeatedly offered our books to the Treasury for examination; they are always ready to be produced at any time when they may be required.

Practically speaking, you think the congregations are aware of the reception of this payment by their ministers?—I should think so, in almost every case; they consider it in some measure as assisting them in providing for their ministers; there is no report made to them, they can only hear it incidentally.

And you have received from none of them petitions or letters objecting to it?—From none.

And you have received a number of applications for grants under this distribution, from the ministers themselves?—I can scarcely number them; my tables are loaded with letters, and very urgent ones, containing applications of that kind, and that from ministers of those denominations who strongly object to the grant.

How low are the salaries of some of the Welsh Dissenting ministers?—I am sorry to say they are very small; I should think they would average under £50 considerably.

And there are very many cases in which they are much less than that, are there not?—Yes.

Can you state what is the average emolument of Dissenting ministers in England?—I recollect when I had thoughts of becoming a minister myself, a gentleman who stood very high in the profession, Dr. Abraham Rees, told me my prospects would be, that perhaps I might average from £60 to £80 or £100 a year; I suppose that £100 a year would be considered, generally speaking, for the body, a large sum.

Does that apply to all denominations?—To the three denominations. There is one part of the subject, with regard to the accounts, on which I should wish to state, that it became a question after the property-tax was imposed, whether this grant should be made liable to the property-tax. I was examined before the Commissioners of the Treasury upon that subject; it appeared to me that this came under the head of a charity, and that so far, in principle, it would be exempted; but the fact upon which I was closely examined, was the amount of the salaries of the parties receiving the exhibitions. I thought I could state very confidently, that no individual receiving them had a salary of £150 a year; upon that representation, the money has been paid without the property-tax being deducted.

You speak of the Welsh ministers as being so much lower paid than any others; is the chief part of this distribution made to ministers in Wales?—A very large proportion of it goes to Wales. Taken altogether, the greatest number of recipients are Welsh, I think; but that I cannot charge my memory with exactly.

You do not consider yourself bound in the distribution to attend to something approaching to an equal distribution among the localities in Great Britain?—No, it would hardly be just to do so. Wales is peculiarly a Dissenting country, accidentally from the course taken in the reign of Elizabeth to force a Service Book in the English language upon a nation who did not understand a word of it; Dissent was created to a very large extent before the evil was perceived.

Is the distribution confined to England and Wales, or does it extend to the Channel Islands?—We have had no instance of its going to the Channel Islands; we have always considered it restricted to England and Wales; the grant always stated that it was for England and Wales, and to that we always confined it.

To the Isle of Man have you made any grant?—We have never had any application, but we should consider it excluded.

Dr. Rees was then interrogated as to his knowledge of the Irish *Regium Donum*, into the history of which he enters. The examination then proceeds—

Is this the only amount of the public money received by English Protestant Dissenters?—I think it is.

Generally speaking, I understand from your evidence, you consider that this distribution gives satisfaction?—I think very great satisfaction; I am sure the withholding of it would be considered a very great calamity. I have reason to know that from very painful representations which are continually coming into my hand.

From your experience you conceive the applications are so numerous as to show there is no indispotion on the part of the Dissenting clergy to receive it?—Quite so; I have received repeated applications on the subject, expressive of the fears of the parties that it might be withdrawn.

THE ANNUITY-TAX IN EDINBURGH.

THE IMPRISONED RECUSANTS.

The *Edinburgh News* of Saturday gives the following as the "latest news from the gaol:"—"Baillie Stott and Mr. Georgeson have had numerous visitors to-day, and are enjoying themselves amazingly."

In our last (says the same journal) we gave our readers an account of the confinement of Baillie Stott and Mr. Georgeson; and for the purpose of more distinctly drawing attention to the general odium of the tax, we called the reception of their numerous visitors *levees*; and, as a good practical joke, we announced that a number of their friends had entertained them at dinner. As some members of the Prison Board have taken our fictions founded on facts to be all facts together, and, we understand, have gravely proposed making some inquiry into the matter, we will give the bare bones of the statement, which in our last we clothed according to our wishes. They are simply these—Baillie Stott and Mr. Georgeson have had a large number of visitors, who sometimes called when they were taking exercise in the court, sometimes in their cells, and, on one occasion when we called, they were accidentally in the Governor's office. We need not inform our readers that, in the usual sense of that term, there were no levees, no sitting in state for the reception of visitors, nor was there any public dinner in the prison. Cold water was the only beverage—although, by the prison rules, Baillie Stott and Mr. Georgeson were each, we believe, entitled to wine—so strictly were the rules of the prison enforced.

SECOND PUBLIC MEETING.

On Monday evening, the 7th instant, a public meeting, under the auspices of the Anti-annuity-tax League, was held in Brighton-street Chapel, to express approbation of the conduct of Baillie Stott and

Mr. Alex. Georgeson. The chapel was crowded to excess, and the proceedings appeared to excite a great deal of interest.

Professor Dick occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting stated that, five minutes before he entered the meeting, he had received enclosed in an envelope a receipt for his Annuity-tax, which he had no doubt some kind friend had paid without his knowledge or concurrence. He stated this fact in case the meeting should think he did not go fully along with it. He could assure them that he was determined never to pay the Annuity-tax, and that, so far as he was concerned, there never should be peace until it was abolished.

The Rev. JAMES ROBERTSON, Portsburgh congregation, moved that the meeting record their high admiration of the conduct of Bailie Stott and Mr. Georgeson, in choosing rather to suffer imprisonment than to violate their conscientious convictions, by paying a tax levied under the authority of human law, but condemned alike by the principles of justice and the doctrines of Scripture. That the meeting regard the imprisonment as not only dangerous to the peace of the city, but as an outrage on the Christian religion. He then proceeded to argue in support of the motion, that the tax implied an infringement of the Divine law on the part of those who enforce it; and as it did so, it ought not to be enforced, and should not be paid [applause].

Mr. WILSON, spirit-dealer, seconded the motion. Mr. RUSSELL moved the appointment of a committee to wait on the Town Council, and request information as to the nature of the instructions given by the council to the collector of the tax. After remarking that he had no hopes of redress from the present Government, or from the House of Commons as constituted, he said, the only alternative left in regard to this tax was a very simple one—that of not paying it [applause].

It was now about twenty years since he felt it to be his duty to refuse payment of the tax. About fifteen years ago he suffered by distraint of his goods. Twelve years ago he was imprisoned for the same cause, when he lay about five weeks [applause]. Two years later, or about ten years since, he again suffered by distraint, but since that period he had been allowed to go free. For this long respite he must, he presumed, be thankful to the clergy [a laugh]. The enactment imposing the tax had thus become, in so far as he was personally concerned, a dead letter. Perhaps, in having thus expressed himself so plainly, he should again be subjected to the lash. So be it. He did not court, neither did he fear, being again victimised [applause]. He had tasted the fruits of non-resistance, and supported as he was by the conviction that he was doing his duty, he did not now fear what man, in this matter, could do unto him [great applause]. The principles which, as a Dissenter, he held, he felt to be worth making sacrifices to promote, and he begged to assure those who dreaded such consequences to themselves, that they were felt by him (Mr. Russell) to be light and easy to be borne—to be, in fact, scarcely worthy of the name of sacrifices [hear, hear, and applause].

Dr. PURDIE briefly seconded the resolution, which was carried amidst acclamation.

Mr. J. NEIL, brassfounder, George-street, proposed the next resolution, which was to the effect that a remonstrance should be sent to the eighteen clergymen who drew the proceeds of this tax.

Mr. CUTBERT seconded the adoption of this remonstrance.

The Rev. Mr. ROBERTSON, of Stowe, spoke at some length in support of it. He admitted that the city clergy had a legal right to take that money called the Annuity-tax, even although it was in opposition to the conscientious convictions of Dissenters; but while he admitted this, he denied that they could, for one moment, be said to be obliged to put Dissenters to this test [hear, hear]. He maintained that they were not obliged to do so; and he followed up this by asking if it was necessary that they should be ministers here at all? [hear, hear, and great applause.]

Mr. W. DUNCAN, S.S.C., in moving the next resolution, referred to the Confession of Faith, as embodied in one of the acts of Parliament, to show that a Christian magistrate is entitled to refuse obedience to the doctrines and commandments of men whenever they come in opposition to the law of God. Hence, according to the strict letter of the law, Bailie Stott was perfectly justified, when called on to pay a tax in violation of his conscience, to refuse payment. He then read the draught of a bill which he proposed should be introduced, the substance of which was, that nobody should pay annuity-tax except those who belong to the Established Church, and that it be imposed only on those individuals who pay income-tax, and in proportion as it is levied. He said he believed Mr. Hume was prepared to introduce a bill on the subject, but he (Mr. Duncan) did not know the terms in which it would be framed. Mr. Duncan concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That communications be immediately made to Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P. for Montrose, the city members, and other members of Parliament, representing the matter to them, and earnestly soliciting them to move the House of Commons, either to appoint a commission to inquire and report on the whole facts connected with the taxes levied in Edinburgh, Canongate, Montrose, and other burghs in Scotland, for the support of the clergy of the Established Church, with power to call for documents and examine witnesses, or to adopt such other measures as may be proper for having full information as to the state of the case laid before Parliament; that a petition to the House of Commons, in report of such motion, be prepared, signed, and transmitted to Mr. Hume for presentation; and that all other constitutional measures be adopted, tending to promote the object in view.

Mr. GRAY seconded the motion.

Dr. GLOVER, so well known at political meetings, rose under the gallery and addressed the chair, which was the signal for confusion and uproar. He proposed as an amendment, that the meeting agree to present an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to dismiss her present Ministers, and to call

to the councils of the nation men who would govern on the principle of giving to each subject just rights and equal privileges.

The amendment was seconded by a person in the gallery, of the name of Cribbace; and, on a vote being taken (after the consumption of much time, and the display of a little unpleasant feeling), only twenty or twenty-five hands were held up for the amendment.

Mr. HUNTER, the Secretary to the League, then stated that the ladies' petition against the tax had received upwards of 400 signatures; while another, got up by the male inhabitants, had been signed by more than 3,000 inhabitants. Mr. Hunter then alluded to the influential gentlemen who had visited Bailie Stott and Mr. Georgeson in their confinement, and concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hume, M.P., which resolution was unanimously carried.

After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. STOTT AND A CITY CLERGYMAN.

A correspondence has taken place between Bailie Stott and the Rev. Dr. Hunter, of the Tron Church. The correspondence originated in a letter, dated the 4th current, from Bailie Stott to Dr. Hunter. In this letter Bailie Stott commences by saying, that, according to Dr. Hunter's views of duty to a suffering parishioner, he expected a visit from him in his present abode of solitude; as it might have done both of them good to have talked over the matter presently existing between the city clergy and himself. He then tells the Rev. Doctor that—

By the law of God you have no claim on me for your stipend. You do not minister to me in spiritual things, and hence you have no claim on me for carnal things. It is those who are taught by you who are to communicate to you in all good things. The Apostle of the Gentiles said, "I seek not yours but you;" now, it does plainly appear that you reverse this glorious passage, and read it, I seek not you but yours. . . . Perhaps you say that you are not responsible for my imprisonment for non-payment of your stipend; well, just say so publicly, and I have not another word to say against your conduct as regards the matter.

Dr. Hunter's reply and Mr. Stott's rejoinder are subjoined, and although somewhat long, will be found to repay perusal:—

9, Regent-terrace,
Monday evening, 7th August.

SIR,—I have been absent from home for a week, and have only returned this forenoon. From a mistake of my servants in posting your letter of the 4th August, it has never reached me, and I was merely informed of the existence of such a communication by accidentally opening a newspaper in which it was inserted. I presume by your authority, and at your desire. I am sure I need not say that few things can be more painful to my brethren or to myself than that you, or indeed any individual, high or low, invested with public office, or moving in a humbler sphere in life, should be incarcerated in connexion with our pecuniary interests. I do, however, rejoice to know that, in consequence of the frequent and strongly expressed wishes of the ministers of Edinburgh, the collector of the Annuity-tax has uniformly exercised the greatest lenity towards all of whom he had reason to believe were able on good grounds to plead POVERTY as a claim for exemption. I was utterly ignorant of the fact that you had not paid your Annuity-tax, and, of course, of all the steps that were requisite to be taken in consequence of your refusing to do so, till I read the account of the matter in the newspapers. I did so with feelings of most sincere and deep regret; for it seemed to me quite clear that if the payment of the tax was to be enforced in any case, it must be in yours. You hold an important station in society—a magistrate—called to enforce upon others obedience to the laws of the land, and to exhibit in your own conduct an example of submission to them; nay, more, you are bound—as one of the duties of that office which you have with your own free will undertaken to execute—to superintend and enforce the collection of the very tax the payment of which you are now resisting. According to my apprehension, the ministers of this city have as good a right to claim and receive the Annuity-tax as you have to the payment of any debt which may at this moment be due to you. The tax may be an expedient or it may be an inexpedient one—with that they have nothing to do. They did not impose it upon the citizens of Edinburgh, nor have they the least predilection for it, if those who so anxiously desire its removal can devise an equally safe and effectual means for the payment of that income to which the ministers are entitled by Act of Parliament, and which they deem not more than enough for the decent support of their families, and the maintenance of their public usefulness. The law of the land having fixed the mode in which their stipends are to be paid, they are not at liberty, even if they were inclined, to ask from their congregations a single farthing for their support. I believe the principle of Church Establishments to be founded both in reason and scripture; nor am I at all shaken in my belief on that subject by the texts which you have quoted. They relate not to the duty of a Christian magistrate, but of Christian Churches who were persecuted instead of receiving aid from the State, and who were bound by the strongest ties of love to their Master, to manifest in the manner prescribed their attachment to his servants. You, I am well aware, conscientiously differ from the opinions which I entertain on the subject of Church Establishments. I blame no man for doing so. But I trust you will excuse me when I say that your doing so does not appear to me at all to release you from paying those taxes which the Legislature of your country has appointed for the support of the ministers of the Established Church. You, in common with the subjects of this and every other country, must contribute to the support of institutions, and to the accomplishment of schemes, of which you not only do not approve, but deem hurtful; and were you or any other individual to be allowed to plead opinion or conscience as the ground of your non-payment of taxes, it would be the recognition of a principle subversive of all government, and which must terminate in complete confusion and anarchy. St. Paul exhorted the Christians at Rome "to pay tribute

to whom tribute was due," and we cannot entertain a doubt that part of that tribute went to the support of unjust wars, institutions hostile to the very being of civil liberty, and to maintain and support the priests of an idolatrous faith; yet still that did not exempt them from their Christian duty as subjects "to pay tribute," and surely when you are called on to contribute to the support of the ministers of a church holding the great principles of gospel truth, the precept seems to come home to your case with a still more irresistible obligation and force than even to those to whom it was first addressed. I have stated my opinions with perfect freedom, as your letter seemed to call upon me to do so, but you must excuse me when I decline all future correspondence on this subject. My sincere and earnest prayer, for you and myself, is, that God would guide us into the path of truth, and enable us to walk therein.

I remain, your obedient servant, JOHN HUNTER.

The following is Bailie Stott's answer, slightly abridged:—

Edinburgh Prison, Aug. 10th, 1848.

The Rev. Dr. Hunter, 9, Regent-terrace, Edinburgh.

REV. SIR,—I received your letter of the 7th current, and from the circumstances you mention, I complain not of its lateness. I say Amen to the prayer with which your letter concludes; but you will have the goodness to excuse me when I say that I cannot see how you can present such a prayer, or expect me to give you credit for sincerity in expressing it. Can imprisonment of a man for a debt which he never owed, coincide with prayer for his benefit? Is the Calton jail, in your opinion, the path to Bible truth? or can you expect that the man who feels himself unjustly imprisoned, can walk together with him at whose instance he is incarcerated? Are jails, sabres, muskets, and stakes, heaven-appointed means of leading a man into the path of truth? Are not deeds the best interpreters of a man's prayers? Did any rational man give credit for sincerity to popish priests, when, handing over the heretic to the secular power, they prayed that power to have mercy on him? You say you were ignorant of my incarceration for non-payment of your demands. Can you now plead ignorance, after the "papers" and my letter have informed you? Have you taken any steps for my release? Is it not a maxim of that law on which you ground your plea, "He who does by another does by himself?" Whosoever may have been the instrument, do not all men know that the city clergy, of whom you are one, take counsel together and mark out the victims, and issue orders for the enforcement of pains and penalties? Are you not a sharer in the spoils? Can there, without the authority of the city clergy, be, in this matter, either pointing or imprisonment? Do you not ascribe to Beaton, Laud, Bonner, and Sharp, these persecutions which were perpetrated by civil authorities? Were not Huss, Patrick Hamilton, and Wishart, burnt by the clergy? Does it become you thus to trifle in matters of truth, liberty, and life? Your fellow-citizens know that, apart from the city clergy, sheriff, infantry, dragoons, auctioneer, collector, jailer, are non-existent. I shall believe that you have not imprisoned me, when you lift up your voice against the injury laid upon me. You were, you say, ignorant of my sufferings. I don't bid you, like Zaccheus, when he had ignorantly wronged a man, restore me fourfold for my loss of comfort, time, and business; but I do put it to your conscience, if I have not a claim on you for my freedom? If so, can I be wrong in writing you down as my persecutor? You speak of lenity on the collector's part, and to the city clergymen's joy. I cannot see lenity in cruelty. What concord hath light with darkness? The gibbet may be "lenity" compared with the stake, but what historian does not brand both?

You say I am, as a magistrate, bound to enforce upon others submission to the laws of the land, and to be an example of submission myself. My life is my answer to him that falsely accuses me of rebellion against the law. But would I be worthy of the magistracy were I to lay my conscience at the feet of law? What Christian has to learn that obedience to human law is limited by the previous obedience to divine law? Can you, an interpreter of the divine law and its claims, be ignorant of the unassailable appeal, Act iv. 19, "Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye?" Can you mean to maintain that a Christian, by accepting the magistracy, engaged to enforce all laws that may be on the statute-book at acceptance, or that may be inscribed upon it during his holding of office? Do you not plainly see that the Christian has his escape by resignation of office—that he may suffer, but dare not sin? Do you, when expounding Daniel, hold up to your congregation *Shadrach, Meshach, Abednego*, and *Daniel* as anarchists—for you know they resisted the law of the land?—or are you prepared to hold up God as the abettor of their anarchical conduct, for sure I am he declared his approval of them by controlling the furnace, and shutting the lions' mouth?

God is the sole lord of the conscience; the province of religion no human authority may invade, since every man must give account of himself to God. The Bible is the standard of all matters of religion. The support of religion is a part of religion; the law of support is as clearly laid down in the Bible as is the law of doctrine. You have it in Galat. vi. 6, "Let him that is taught in the word communicate to him that teacheth in all good things." Can you then be right in saying you are not at liberty, even if inclined, to ask from your own congregation a single farthing for your support? But you compel me who am not taught by you to contribute to support or lie in gaol. But you did not impose this law, and if you can get an equal sum by any other means equally safe and effectual, you are willing to give it up. Is this the principle of a "Master of Israel?" Because you did not make a bad law, are you therefore right in maintaining it? Suppose Lord John Russell should get Popery established in Edinburgh, are you prepared to say, I did not impose Popery, but I maintain it? I have no partiality for Popery. I am willing to give it up, provided I can get an equally safe and effectual mode of supporting myself and family. I speak as to a wise man, judge what I say. You say Christians at Rome were enjoined to pay "tribute to whom tribute is due." True, but did Paul say, pay tribute to the heathen priest? I pay tribute to whom tribute is due. I, however, deny that I am due tribute to you; and you have not attempted to prove it.

Prove to me that Cæsar, among his other things, has religion given to him, and I shall, as heretofore, render him the things that are his. Prove that Dissenters are bound to support another than their own church—prove that Christ, who says his people must serve him with

chance to come within reach of them? Suppose Parliament had enacted that every Baptist resident in Edinburgh should submit to have his tongue slit and his ears cropped, would that conscientious Baptist who refused to remove from the scene in which Providence had placed him, acquiesce in the law which condemned him to mutilation? Who has the right of exiling us from any part of the dominions in which we were born, or wherein we are loyal subjects? Who possesses authority to determine whether in such or such a place we may follow up the convictions of our conscience, and that in such and such we may not? Who that respects the dignity of his own nature will coolly divest himself of his religious birthright, and having placed it at the footstool of civil magistracy with many obsequious obeisances, consult the "powers that be" as to the districts in which they will allow it to be enjoyed? If our legislature were to pass an act subjecting all householders to the payment of a tax to Juggernaut, or Vishnu, or the devil, is every conscientious Christian called upon by the gospel to pay, or to quit the country? Where in the world is this gentleman's conscience, that he is so ready to offer it to the toe of his rulers? What is his theory of the greater part of Church history, that he sees more blame in the martyr than in his persecutor? Are we to do everything on a plan of nice calculation? Is nothing to be dared, or rather nothing to be borne, in vindication of human rights and of Christ's authority, if there remain a possibility of fleeing from the threatened trial? These are the sentiments which, coming from men who preach the gospel, make us fear the worst for our fatherland. It is by poison such as this that people are prepared for the yoke of the most abject slavery.

"Faugh! the offence is rank, and smells to heav'n."

THE ENGLISH REGIUM DONUM.

As this subject is about to be brought under the notice of the House of Commons, and it is important that the public should possess the fullest information respecting it, we subjoin that part of the Report of the Select Committee on the Miscellaneous Estimates which refers to the grant, and also the evidence on which it is founded.

Under the head of "Miscellaneous Allowances," the committee report as follows:—"This vote of £6,609 14s. comprises various small charitable allowances, some of which are in process of discontinuance, such as the French refugees, and the preachers in Lancashire. The first item is the most important, however, as involving a principle, the grant to the Protestant Dissenting ministers in England. The whole history of this grant will be found in the Appendix, and the evidence of Dr. Rees, who states the great satisfaction it gives to the denominations to whom it is distributed, and the large amount of applicants beyond the power of relief from the distributors, who receive no pay themselves, as well as the total absence of objection on the part of their congregations. In these circumstances, your committee do not recommend the discontinuance of this grant."

The following is the evidence of Dr. Thomas Rees, the receiver of the grant from the Treasury, who is the only witness examined by the committee:—

It is through your agency that the *Regium Donum* is distributed to Protestant Dissenting ministers, is it not?—I have the honour of holding the appointment of Receiver from the Treasury of the Parliamentary Grant.

How long have you held that office?—I have been a distributor for nearly 30 years; I have held my present appointment for 8 or 10 years; I cannot exactly remember the date that I received it from Lord Melbourne.

Has the amount distributed been the same?—Yes, between £1,600 and £1,700; it is paid in two half-yearly payments.

You are probably acquainted with the nature and history of this vote; will you state to the Committee how it first originated?—The history of the grant is simply this: that in the reign of George the First, owing to the depressed state of Dissenters, and the sufferings of many poor dissenting ministers, the King was prevailed on to make a royal grant for their relief, to the amount of £500; that £500 was paid half-yearly. It was placed at the disposal of a certain number of the most distinguished Protestant Dissenting ministers of the day, of two denominations, Presbyterians and Independents. So it continued to be a *Regium Donum* for a considerable number of years, and was regularly paid in that form till the accession of George the Third. There was some difference made then in regard to the hereditary revenues of the Crown, and a Civil List was granted, but this payment was still made out of the private purse as before. But about 1804, upon some new arrangement with regard to the Civil List, the Civil List was relieved of those payments, and they were provided for by a vote of Parliament. An arrangement has been made upon the commencement of every reign to take them off the Civil List, and provide for them by a vote of Parliament, so that it has become a Parliamentary grant instead of a Royal grant.

Will you state to the Committee how this fund is distributed?—In virtue of my appointment, I receive the whole sum at the Treasury; I have associated with myself eight other Protestant Dissenting ministers; three from each denomination; making altogether nine. There are three Presbyterians, three Independents, and three Baptists; the whole sum is equally divided among those nine persons, with the exception of a small sum, which is retained to meet the current expenses, so that the three denominations are in that way provided for, upon the supposition that the ministers of the different denominations would be best acquainted with the parties to whom to distribute this eleemosynary grant.

Your distribution is to three persons from each of those denominations?—I give each of those parties one-ninth of the money, to be distributed at their discretion, among the Protestant Dissenting ministers of their own, or of any other denominations; for though they distribute to their own particular denominations, they do not confine the distributions to their own

denominations; in my own case the larger portion of the money in my hands is given to persons who do not belong to the Presbyterian denomination.

When the sum is divided into nine parts, there are nine individuals who have the absolute control of it?—They have the absolute disposal of the portion in their own hands.

Do they report to you to whom they distribute the money?—In order to provide for an equitable distribution of the money, and also to provide that the same party shall not receive from two different distributors, the distributors hold a meeting every year, at which they produce their lists of exhibitors, and the vouchers and the accounts are audited and signed.

Audited by whom?—By themselves, by the nine parties; two or three of them are appointed. They do not, of course, audit their own accounts, but others of the distributors audit the accounts of each individual distributor, and all the vouchers are compared with the entries in the books of the distributors. This is done annually.

Are the nine distributors nominated at any general meeting of the three denominations?—No; they have no connexion whatever with the body of the denominations; they are nominated by themselves. When a vacancy occurs in the distribution, the remaining distributors fill up the vacancy.

By self-election?—By self-election.

What is the average amount of exhibition paid to each person?—Never more than £5, unless under extraordinary circumstances of distress. In many cases it is less than that. I hold in my hand a Return to the House of Commons, in the preparation of which we took some pains to see the state of the exhibitions, with regard to certain denominations particularly, because it had been stated that certain denominations objected to receive it. On that account we thought it desirable to enter into a careful analysis of the exhibitions. We took the three preceding years, and we found that during that time there were exhibited 166 grants to Presbyterian ministers, 443 to Independent ministers, and 461 to Baptist ministers, making altogether 1,070 exhibitions, out of which only 166 were distributed among the ministers of the Presbyterian denomination.

You say that larger sums of money are sometimes given on account of the distressed circumstances of the persons who receive them?—Those occurrences are very rare. During my connexion with the trust for about 30 years it has only occurred twice. In consequence of the great distress of ministers of high character and esteem among the denomination they have come before us, and we have given them £10, or something of that kind.

Is that the principle upon which the exhibitions are granted, the distressed circumstances of the persons receiving them; or is the distribution regulated by any reference to the size of their congregations, and the amount raised by them?—It depends upon the consideration of their salaries, and the estimated value of their services as respects their character in their own denomination.

Being once put upon the list, do they continue there as annual claimants till they are removed?—They are not annual claimants: the trustees have always been careful to guard against the exhibitions being considered as annuities. Some of the distributors, who have very large connexions, and consequently very numerous applications, make it a rule never to exhibit to the same person twice within 18 months; never under a year. No single person, except by some oversight or accident, receives his £5 more than once in the year.

Practically, is not it an annuity?—I think it can hardly be considered so. If the circumstances of the party remain the same, and his worth and his necessities the same, and if there are no stronger cases before the trustees, they will give it year after year to the same party, but it very much depends upon the number of the claims and the emergency of the cases which appear to them most deserving.

The character of the exhibitor, and his agreement with his congregation, are considered, are they not?—Yes, their congregational income is considered, because the grant is given to assist those who have very narrow means of maintaining themselves, and who are obliged to keep up a certain appearance, from their professional character.

Is there any amount of congregational income which practically excludes ministers?—No, we enter into no inquiry of that kind; we take the representations of the parties or those of their friends as to their present wants and necessities. We think in some circumstances a minister who may have £100 a year may be a greater object of charity than others with much less than that amount.

Are those sums much sought after?—Very much; we have a great many more applications than we are able to meet. We are often obliged very painfully to withhold assistance, our means not allowing us to go farther.

Have you ever made any application to the Treasury for an increase of means?—No, we have never moved that way; my own impression is, from having taken a great deal of pains to ascertain the working of his trust, that the sum has rather been diminished by degrees, for I believe that originally for many years it was not less than £20,000 a year. For many years there were very heavy drawbacks; there were heavy fees paid at the Treasury upon receiving the money. Those fees have ceased of late years, by some regulation of the Government, and now there is a reduction of £5, or a trifle of that kind. That makes the odd sum in the grant; but the distributors, finding that many parties from the first have objected to the grant, have not thought it desirable to moot the question of its increase to the Government, but let them act at their own discretion.

Are there many cases of voluntary withdrawal among former recipients?—There have been instances of withdrawal, but I believe the instances are very rare, if any could be found, of persons who have withdrawn from having really personal scruples or objections to the grant. There have been persons who have withdrawn in this way: it is known to honourable members of the Committee that there has been a great outcry against this grant among certain parties of the Dissenters; some of those parties are trustees of Dissenting charities, which are of importance to some of those ministers, and it has been held out to the ministers in those connexions that if they continue to receive the Parliamentary grant they will not receive anything from those funds, but that their names will be taken off. Cases have occurred in which parties have withdrawn, but in withdrawing have stated their reasons to be, that they have given offence to their own denominations, or that they will be excluded from certain trusts by so doing. I have not met myself with a single instance where a person has relinquished the grant from any other motive. We have had a secession from among the distributors of late years of a very estimable man of the Baptist denomination, whom I will name, Dr. Cox; but he, in giving up his trust, stated distinctly that he did not withdraw because he objected on principle to the Parliamentary grant, but because his connexion with that trust interfered with his duties in another office which he was then about undertaking, Secretary to the Anti-state-church League. He expressly stated that in a letter which I hold in my possession. He did not withdraw from any objection on principle to the grant itself.

Do the distributors receive any remuneration?—None at all; there is no expense dependent upon the administration of the trust, except a small expense when we meet. They hold three meetings in the course of the year, two half-yearly, when I receive the money at the Treasury, to receive their portion from me; and the third is the meeting for audit, when we carefully go over each other's accounts.

You stated that some small reduction was made at the Treasury: for what object is that?—There is an odd £5 which I cannot account for. Whether there is still any fee I cannot say, but I apprehend not. It is the sum taken as it was clear of fees at that time. I receive at the Treasury the whole amount announced to me from the Treasury in the secretary's letter as the vote.

And you distribute it, as you have stated, among your co-distributors?—I divide it among my co-distributors.

Are you ever in the habit of receiving objections from the congregations of those persons to their reception of this payment?—None.

Can the congregations have any knowledge of the grant?—No doubt of it, in most instances.

Has a list ever been returned to Parliament of the recipients?—No, never; but a motion was made in the House of Commons for a return of the trustees, and of the names of the recipients; but when that notice of motion was given, I thought it right,

in the situation which I had the honour to hold in the trust, at once to communicate with the Treasury upon that subject: it has been always considered that the charity should be kept strictly secret with regard to the individuals relieved, because it would be painful to the feelings of respectable men to have it proclaimed that they were receiving eleemosynary assistance; and as a matter of delicacy I represented to the Treasury the inconvenience, and that, in fact, it would be considered a breach of confidence to those parties, if we were called on to give the names; we had no objection to give them in private to the Treasury, but we very well knew that one object of the parties at whose suggestion that motion was made would have been to hold up those parties receiving it as not consistent Dissenters. The consequence of that representation to the Treasury was, that that part of the motion was withdrawn.

There is no secrecy about the distribution which would prevent congregations being aware of it, is there?—None.

Is there any Treasury audit of the accounts after they have been audited by you?—No, but we have repeatedly offered our books to the Treasury for examination; they are always ready to be produced at any time when they may be required.

Practically speaking, you think the congregations are aware of the reception of this payment by their ministers?—I should think so, in almost every case; they consider it in some measure as assisting them in providing for their ministers; there is no report made to them, they can only hear it incidentally.

And you have received from none of them petitions or letters objecting to it?—From none.

And you have received a number of applications for grants under this distribution, from the ministers themselves?—I can scarcely number them; my tables are loaded with letters, and very urgent ones, containing applications of that kind, and that from ministers of those denominations who strongly object to the grant.

How low are the salaries of some of the Welsh Dissenting ministers?—I am sorry to say they are very small; I should think they would average under £50 considerably.

And there are very many cases in which they are much less than that, are there not?—Yes.

Can you state what is the average emolument of Dissenting ministers in England?—I recollect when I had thoughts of becoming a minister myself, a gentleman who stood very high in the profession, Dr. Abraham Rees, told me my prospects would be, that perhaps I might average from £80 to £90 or £100 a year; I suppose that £100 a year would be considered, generally speaking, for the body, a large sum.

Does that apply to all denominations?—To the three denominations. There is one part of the subject with regard to the accounts, on which I should wish to state, that it became a question after the property-tax was imposed, whether this grant should be made liable to the property-tax. I was examined before the Commissioners of the Treasury upon that subject; it appeared to me that this came under the head of a charity, and that so far, in principle, it would be exempted; but the fact upon which I was closely examined, was the amount of the salaries of the parties receiving the exhibitions. I thought I could state very confidently, that no individual receiving them had a salary of £150 a year; upon that representation, the money has been paid without the property-tax being deducted.

You speak of the Welsh ministers as being so much lower paid than any others; is the chief part of this distribution made to ministers in Wales?—A very large proportion of it goes to Wales. Taken altogether, the greatest number of recipients are Welsh, I think; but that I cannot charge my memory with exactly.

You do not consider yourself bound in the distribution to attend to something approaching to an equal distribution among the localities in Great Britain?—No, it would hardly be just to do so. Wales is peculiarly a Dissenting country, accidentally from the course taken in the reign of Elizabeth to force a Service Book in the English language upon a nation who did not understand a word of it; Dissent was created to a very large extent before the evil was perceived.

Is the distribution confined to England and Wales, or does it extend to the Channel Islands?—We have had no instance of its going to the Channel Islands; we have always considered it restricted to England and Wales; the grant always stated that it was for England and Wales, and to that we always confined it.

To the Isle of Man have you made any grant?—We have never had any application, but we should consider it excluded.

Dr. Rees was then interrogated as to his knowledge of the Irish *Regium Donum*, into the history of which he enters. The examination then proceeds—

Is this the only amount of the public money received by English Protestant Dissenters?—I think it is.

Generally speaking, I understand from your evidence, you consider that this distribution gives satisfaction?—I think very great satisfaction; I am sure the withholding of it would be considered a very great calamity. I have reason to know that from very painful representations which are continually coming into my hand.

From your experience you conceive the applications are so numerous as to show there is no indigence on the part of the Dissenting clergy to receive it?—Quite so; I have received repeated applications on the subject, expressive of the fears of the parties that it might be withdrawn.

THE ANNUITY-TAX IN EDINBURGH.

THE IMPRISONED REUSANTS.

The *Edinburgh News* of Saturday gives the following as the "latest news from the gao!"—"Baillie Stott and Mr. Georgeson have had numerous visitors to-day, and are enjoying themselves amazingly."

In our last (says the same journal) we gave our readers an account of the confinement of Baillie Stott and Mr. Georgeson; and for the purpose of more distinctly drawing attention to the general odium of the tax, we called the reception of their numerous visitors *leves*; and, as a good practical joke, we announced that a number of their friends had entertained them at dinner. As some members of the Prison Board have taken our fictions founded on facts to be all facts together, and, we understand, have gravely proposed making some inquiry into the matter, we will give the bare bones of the statement, which in our last we clothed according to our wishes. They are simply these—Baillie Stott and Mr. Georgeson have had a large number of visitors, who sometimes called when they were taking exercise in the court, sometimes in their cells, and, on one occasion when we called, they were accidentally in the Governor's office. We need not inform our readers that, in the usual sense of that term, there were no levees, no sitting in state for the reception of visitors, nor was there any public dinner in the prison. Cold water was the only beverage—although, by the prison rules, Baillie Stott and Mr. Georgeson were each, we believe, entitled to wine—so strictly were the rules of the prison enforced.

SECOND PUBLIC MEETING.

On Monday evening, the 7th instant, a public meeting, under the auspices of the Anti-annuity-tax League, was held in Brighton-street Chapel, to express approbation of the conduct of Baillie Stott and

Mr. Alex. Georgeson. The chapel was crowded to excess, and the proceedings appeared to excite a great deal of interest.

Professor Dix occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting stated that, five minutes before he entered the meeting, he had received enclosed in an envelope a receipt for his Annuity-tax, which he had no doubt some kind friend had paid without his knowledge or concurrence. He stated this fact in case the meeting should think he did not go fully along with it. He could assure them that he was determined never to pay the Annuity-tax, and that, so far as he was concerned, there never should be peace until it was abolished.

The Rev. James Robertson, Portsburgh congregation, moved that the meeting record their high admiration of the conduct of Bailie Stott and Mr. Georgeson, in choosing rather to suffer imprisonment than to violate their conscientious convictions, by paying a tax levied under the authority of human law, but condemned alike by the principles of justice and the doctrines of Scripture. That the meeting regard the imprisonment as not only dangerous to the peace of the city, but as an outrage on the Christian religion. He then proceeded to argue in support of the motion, that the tax implied an infringement of the Divine law on the part of those who enforced it; and as it did so, it ought not to be enforced, and should not be paid [applause].

Mr. Wilson, spirit-dealer, seconded the motion. Mr. Russell moved the appointment of a committee to wait on the Town Council, and request information as to the nature of the instructions given by the council to the collector of the tax. After remarking that he had no hopes of redress from the present Government, or from the House of Commons as constituted, he said, the only alternative left in regard to this tax was a very simple one—that of not paying it [applause].

It was now about twenty years since he felt it to be his duty to refuse payment of the tax. About fifteen years ago he suffered by distraint of his goods. Twelve years ago he was imprisoned for the same cause, when he lay about five weeks [applause]. Two years later, or about ten years since, he again suffered by distraint, but since that period he had been allowed to go free. For this long respite he must, he presumed, be thankful to the clergy [a laugh]. The enactment imposing the tax had thus become, in so far as he was personally concerned, a dead letter. Perhaps, in having thus expressed himself so plainly, he should again be subjected to the lash. So be it. He did not court, neither did he fear, being again victimised [applause]. He had tasted the fruits of non-resistance, and supported as he was by the conviction that he was doing his duty, he did not now fear what man, in this matter, could do unto him [great applause]. The principles which, as a Dissenter, he held, he felt to be worth making sacrifices to promote, and he begged to assure those who dreaded such consequences to themselves, that they were felt by him (Mr. Russell) to be light and easy to be borne—to be, in fact, scarcely worthy of the name of sacrifices [hear, hear, and applause].

Dr. Purdie briefly seconded the resolution, which was carried amidst acclamation.

Mr. J. Neil, brassfounder, George-street, proposed the next resolution, which was to the effect that a remonstrance should be sent to the eighteen clergymen who drew the proceeds of this tax.

Mr. Cuthbert seconded the adoption of this remonstrance.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Stowe, spoke at some length in support of it. He admitted that the city clergy had a legal right to take that money called the Annuity-tax, even although it was in opposition to the conscientious convictions of Dissenters; but while he admitted this, he denied that they could, for one moment, be said to be obliged to put Dissenters to this test [hear, hear]. He maintained that they were not obliged to do so; and he followed up this by asking if it was necessary that they should be ministers here at all? [hear, hear, and great applause.]

Mr. W. Duncan, S.S.C., in moving the next resolution, referred to the Confession of Faith, as embodied in one of the acts of Parliament, to show that a Christian magistrate is entitled to refuse obedience to the doctrines and commandments of men whenever they come in opposition to the law of God. Hence, according to the strict letter of the law, Bailie Stott was perfectly justified, when called on to pay a tax in violation of his conscience, to refuse payment. He then read the draught of a bill which he proposed should be introduced, the substance of which was, that nobody should pay annuity-tax except those who belong to the Established Church, and that it be imposed only on those individuals who pay income-tax, and in proportion as it is levied. He said he believed Mr. Hume was prepared to introduce a bill on the subject, but he (Mr. Duncan) did not know the terms in which it would be framed. Mr. Duncan concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That communications be immediately made to Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P. for Montrose, the city members, and other members of Parliament, representing the matter to them, and earnestly soliciting them to move the House of Commons, either to appoint a commission to inquire and report on the whole facts of Montrose, and other burghs in Scotland, for the support of the clergy of the Established Church, with power to call for documents and examine witnesses, or to adopt such other measures as may be proper for having full information as to the state of the case laid before Parliament; that a petition to the House of Commons, in report of such motion, be prepared, signed, and transmitted to Mr. Hume for presentation; and that all other constitutional measures be adopted, tending to promote the object in view.

Mr. Gray seconded the motion.

Dr. Glover, so well known at political meetings, rose under the gallery and addressed the chair, which was the signal for confusion and uproar. He proposed as an amendment, that the meeting agree to present an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to dismiss her present Ministers, and to call

to the councils of the nation men who would govern on the principle of giving to each subject just rights and equal privileges.

The amendment was seconded by a person in the gallery, of the name of Cribbass; and, on a vote being taken (after the consumption of much time, and the display of a little unpleasant feeling), only twenty or twenty-five hands were held up for the amendment.

Mr. Hunter, the Secretary to the League, then stated that the ladies' petition against the tax had received upwards of 400 signatures; while another, got up by the male inhabitants, had been signed by more than 3,000 inhabitants. Mr. Hunter then alluded to the influential gentlemen who had visited Bailie Stott and Mr. Georgeson in their confinement, and concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hume, M.P., which resolution was unanimously carried.

After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. STOTT AND A CITY OLDSMOYAN.

A correspondence has taken place between Bailie Stott and the Rev. Dr. Hunter, of the Tron Church. The correspondence originated in a letter, dated the 4th current, from Bailie Stott to Dr. Hunter. In this letter Bailie Stott commences by saying, that, according to Dr. Hunter's views of duty to a suffering parishioner, he expected a visit from him in his present abode of solitude; as it might have done both of them good to have talked over the matter presently existing between the city clergy and himself. He then tells the Rev. Doctor that—

By the law of God, you have no claim on me for your stipend. You do not minister to me in spiritual things, and hence you have no claim on me for carnal things. It is those who are taught by you who are to communicate to you in all good things. The Apostle of the Gentiles said, "I seek not yours but you;" now, it does not appear that you reverse this glorious passage, and read it, I seek not you but yours. Perhaps you say that you are not responsible for my imprisonment for non-payment of your stipend; well, just say so publicly, and I have not another word to say against your conduct as regards the matter.

Dr. Hunter's reply and Mr. Stott's rejoinder are subjoined, and although somewhat long, will be found to repay perusal:—

9, Regent-terrace,
Monday evening, 7th August.

SIR,—I have been absent from home for a week, and have only returned this forenoon. From a mistake of my servants in posting your letter of the 4th August, it has never reached me, and I was merely informed of the existence of such a communication by accidentally opening a newspaper in which it was inserted. I presume by not saying that few things can be more painful to my individual, high or low, invested with public office, or incarcerated in connexion with our pecuniary interests. I do, however, rejoice to know that, in consequence of the frequent and strongly expressed wishes of the ministers of Edinburgh, the collector of the Annuity-tax has uniformly exercised the greatest lenity towards all of whom he had reason to believe were able on good grounds to plead POVERTY as a claim for exemption. I was utterly ignorant of the fact that you had not paid your Annuity-tax, and, of course, of all the steps that were requisite to be taken in consequence of your refusing to do so, till I read the account of the matter in the newspapers. I did so with feelings of most sincere and deep regret; for it seemed to me quite clear that if the payment of the tax was to be enforced in any case, it must be in yours. You hold an important station in society—a magistrate—called to enforce upon others obedience to the laws of the land, and to exhibit in your own conduct an example of submission to them; nay, more, you are bound—as one of the duties of that office which you have with your own free will undertaken to execute—to superintend and enforce the collection of the very tax the payment of which you are now resisting. According to my apprehension, the ministers of this city have as good a right to claim and receive the Annuity-tax as you have to the payment of any debt which may at this moment be due to you. The tax may be an expedient or it may be an inexpedient one—wish that they have of Edinburgh, nor have they the least predilection for it, if those who so anxiously desire its removal can devise an equally safe and effectual means for the payment of that income to which the ministers are entitled by Act of Parliament, and which they deem not more than maintenance of their public usefulness. The law of the land having fixed the mode in which their stipends are to be paid, they are not at liberty, even if they were inclined, to ask from their congregations a single farthing for their support. I believe the principle of Church Establishments to be founded both in reason and scripture; nor am I at all shaken in my belief on relate not to the duty of a Christian magistrate, but of Christian Churches who were persecuted instead of receiving aid from the State, and who were bound by the strongest ties of love to their Master, to manifest in the manner prescribed their attachment to his servants. You, I am well aware, conscientiously differ from the opinions which I entertain on the subject of Church Establishments. I blame no man for doing so. But I do not appear to me at all to release you from paying those taxes which the Legislature of your country has appointed for the support of the ministers of the subjects of this and every other country, must contribute to the support of institutions, and to the accomplishment of schemes, of which you not only do not approve, but be allowed to plead opinion or conscience as the ground of your non-payment of taxes, it would be the recognition of a principle subversive of all government, and which must terminate in complete confusion and anarchy. St. Paul exhorted the Christians at Rome "to pay tribute

to whom tribute was due," and we cannot entertain a doubt that part of that tribute went to the support of unjust wars, institutions hostile to the very being of civil liberty, and to maintain and support the priests of an idolatrous faith; yet still that did not exempt them from their Christian duty as subjects "to pay tribute," and surely when you are called on to contribute to the support of the ministers of a church holding the great principles of gospel truth, the precept seems to come home to your case with a still more irresistible obligation and force than even to those to whom it was first addressed. I have stated my opinions with perfect freedom, as your letter seemed to call upon me to do so, but you must excuse me when I decline all future correspondence on this subject. My sincere and earnest prayer, for you and myself, is, that God would guide us into the path of truth, and enable us to walk therein. I remain, your obedient servant, JOHN HUNTER.

The following is Bailie Stott's answer, slightly abridged:—

Edinburgh Prison, Aug. 10th, 1848.

The Rev. Dr. Hunter, 9, Regent-terrace, Edinburgh.

REV. SIR,—I received your letter of the 7th current, and from the circumstances you mention, I complain not of its lateness. I say Amen to the prayer with which your letter concludes; but you will have the goodness to excuse me when I say that I cannot see how you can present such a prayer, or expect me to give you credit for sincerity in expressing it. Can imprisonment of a man for a debt which he never owed, coincide with prayer for his benefit? Is the Calton jail, in your opinion, the path to Bible truth? or can you expect that the man who feels himself unjustly imprisoned, can walk together with him at whose instance he is incarcerated? Are jails, sabres, muskets, and stakes, heaven-appointed means of leading a man into the path of truth? Are not deeds the best interpreters of a man's prayers? Did any rational man give credit for sincerity to popish priests, when, handing over the heretic to the secular power, they prayed that power to have mercy on him? You say you were ignorant of my incarceration for non-payment of your demands. Can you now plead ignorance, after the "papers" and my letter have informed you? Have you taken any steps for my release? Is it not a maxim of that law on which you ground your plea, "He who does by another does by himself?" Whosoever may have been the instrument, do not all men know that the city clergy, of whom you are one, take counsel together and mark out the victims, and issue orders for the enforcement of pains and penalties? Are you not a sharer in the spoils? Can there, without the authority of the city clergy, be, in this matter, either pointing or imprisonment? Do you not ascribe to Beaton, Lauder, Bonner, and Sharp, those persecutions which were perpetrated by civil authorities? Were not Huss, Patrick Hamilton, and Wishart, burnt by the clergy? Does it become you thus to trifle in matters of truth, liberty, and life? Your fellow-citizens know that, apart from the city clergy, sheriff, infantry, dragoons, auctioneer, collector, jailer, are non-existent. I shall believe that you have not imprisoned me, when you lift up your voice against the injury laid upon me. You were, you say, ignorant of my sufferings. I don't bid you, like Zaccheus, when he had ignorantly wronged a man, restore me fourfold for my loss of comfort, time, and business; but I do put it to your conscience, if I have not a claim on you for my freedom? If so, can I be wrong in writing you down as my persecutor? You speak of lenity on the collector's part, and to the city clergymen's joy. I cannot see lenity in cruelty. What concord hath light with darkness? The gibbet may be "lenity" compared with the stake, but what historian does not brand both?

You say I am, as a magistrate, bound to enforce upon others submission to the laws of the land, and to be an example of submission myself. My life is my answer to him that falsely accuses me of rebellion against the law. But would I be worthy of the magistracy were I to lay my conscience at the feet of law? What Christian has to learn that obedience to human law is limited by the previous obedience to divine law? Can you, an interpreter of the divine law and its claims, be ignorant of the unassailable appeal, Act iv. 19, "Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye?" Can you mean to maintain that a Christian, by accepting the magistracy, engaged to enforce all laws that may be on the statute-book at acceptance, or that may be inscribed upon it during his holding of office? Do you not plainly see that the Christian has his escape by resignation of office—that he may suffer, but dare not sin? Do you, when expounding Daniel, hold up to your congregation Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, and Daniel as anarchists—for you know they resisted the law of the land?—or are you prepared to hold up God as the abettor of their anarchical conduct, for sure I am he declared his approval of them by controlling the furnace, and shutting the lions' mouth?

God is the sole lord of the conscience; the province of religion no human authority may invade, since every man must give account of himself to God. The Bible is the standard of all matters of religion. The support of religion is a part of religion; the law of support is as clearly laid down in the Bible as is the law of doctrine. You have it in Galat. vi. 6, "Let him that is taught in the word communicate to him that teacheth in all good things." Can you then be right in saying you are not at liberty, even if inclined, to ask from your own congregation a single farthing for your support? But you complain me who am not taught by you to contribute to support or lie in gaol. But you did not impose this law, and if you can get an equal sum by any other means equally this the principle of a "Master of Israel?" Because you did not make a bad law, are you therefore right in maintaining it? Suppose Lord John Russell should get Popery established in Edinburgh, are you prepared to say, I did not impose Popery, but I maintain it? I have no partiality for Popery. I am willing to give it up, provided I can get an equally safe and effectual mode of supporting myself and family. I speak as to a wise man, judge what I say. You say Christians at Rome were enjoined to pay "tribute to whom tribute is due." True, but did Paul say, pay tribute to the heathen priest? I pay tribute to whom tribute is due. I, however, deny that I am due tribute to you; and you have not attempted to prove it.

Prove to me that Caesar, among his other things, has religion given to him, and I shall, as heretofore, render him the things that are his. Prove that Dissenters are bound to support another than their own church—prove that Christ, who says his people must serve him with

the heart, that there must first be a willing mind, has given to you not only the keys, but the infantry and cavalry, the collector, and the sheriff, and the gaol, and I shall own that I have been a rebel, and I shall cheerfully pay your Annuity-tax. Meantime, the contrary of all this I hold, and must work out. I shall only add, that men who can read the signs of the times have said that the day of Hanover-street military array was the most fatal that the Law Church of Scotland has seen since 1688, and that the enforcement of unjust ecclesiastical exactions by the military arm and incarceration, is sadly weakening the influence of authority when justly applied—that the infatuation of the Edinburgh clergy is scarcely exceeded by their outrage on the Head of the Church; and to whatever and whomsoever it be owing, that amid the upturning of the many thrones, the British throne is still secure, it is neither to the system nor to the manifestation of it, exhibited in the enforcement of Annuity-tax by the pointing of the goods and the incarceration of the persons of Dissenters, who have no desire to share in the teachings, and are very averse to the communications that are in this melancholy question included.

J. H. STOTT.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AT HULL.

Very little has been done in Conference for many days past; the stations having engrossed almost the whole time.

We find from the proceedings at the Conference last week, that comparing the returns of this year with those of the last, there has been a decrease in the number of members of this important connexion, in Great Britain, of 518; in Ireland, of 1,491; and, on the Foreign Stations, of 865; while in Canada, there had been a nett increase of 106. The total decrease throughout the world is 2,768. The fact of there being at home a decrease of 518, led to a serious inquiry as to the cause.

There has been much conversation, and the difference of opinion appeared great, on the course to be pursued by the Conference in its educational measures—a few opposing all Government support, and others objecting strongly to the building of a Normal School on the expensive scale proposed by the Board of Education, and by means of a grant from the Government. On the motion, however, being put from the chair, an overwhelming majority sided with the committee; and so soon as circumstances will justify the measure, the Wesleyans will (says the *Patriot*) put themselves more completely under the yoke of Government, by receiving a large portion of the public money.

A resolution passed the Conference, that application should be made to Government, that the duty on building materials should be taken off when used for Wesleyan chapels, that in this respect the Wesleyan Church may be on the same footing as the Established Church.

Exception was taken by several ministers in the Conference to a paragraph in the draft of the Pastoral Address favourable to the union of Church and State. Among the dissentients was the Secretary of the Conference, who observed, that, if the ministers were "pretty much of one mind, the societies were not, on this matter."

The important motions of which notice had been given on the use of the liturgical service at Conference, Government grants, and missionary purposes, and on the right of Wesleyan ministers to act freely and according to their own judgment in the Church and State controversy, were, we are sorry to learn, withdrawn; movers of these motions not having had any opportunity to introduce them until near eleven o'clock on Friday.

The Conference closed its sittings at half-past one o'clock on Friday morning. The next assembly of this body will be in Manchester.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.—A VOICE FROM CANADA.

Our esteemed and able contemporary, the *Toronto Examiner*, in giving a full report of the annual meeting of the British Anti-state-church Association, says:—"This society, with all others founded in truth, must ultimately succeed in its noble purpose, whether the contest shall be long or short—the victory immediate or remote. It is important to the cause of freedom in this country, and in all the distant possessions of Great Britain, that the Association has an eye upon the colonies, and is marking with intense interest the struggle which has everywhere arisen upon the question of Church and State—a contest between the people on the one hand for liberty, and between a subsidized clergy and the Government on the other for power. The intelligence which has been diffused among nonconformists in the parent state, as to the violence which is everywhere being done to public opinion, in all the colonies, by the party favourable to the Church and State 'sham,' has tended to give a fresh impetus to the cause, and will assuredly hasten the era of our national emancipation. The scenes in the East and West Indies and Australia we have often brought under the notice of our readers as a fair type of the policy of our Whig statesmen upon the Church and State question, where it has been unchecked by popular representation and executive responsibility within the colony affected by it. The facts referred to by one of the speakers, a missionary from Guiana, cannot but be revolting to every man of correct discernment or moral feeling; but these only refer to the natural fruits of the unholy alliance. In this province, with the partial checks which our political system has afforded, the progress of the Church and State party has been throughout characterised by the deepest acts of immorality both against the rights of the people and the interests of religion. Power and money have been the grand objects of pursuit, and no means, however unworthy,

have been left untried to obtain both. The aggravated nature of such a public wrong, surrounded as it begins to be with the light of general intelligence, is but hastening on the crisis which the enemy deprecates. The design of grasping our Provincial University as a nursery to rear up a political priesthood for Canada—the grand serio-comic doings in the Hampden affair, and the diocesan lunacy of an Exeter, in England—are events all working for good, and making the whole structure of this ecclesiastical fraud to appear in all its essential deformity and hatefulness.

The attempt to carry out in Canada the bribing-into-silence policy which has been pursued with so much success, particularly in the colonies having no representative institutions, it is evident cannot much longer be tolerated amongst us. Religious societies have been torn and distracted by it, while our whole political atmosphere has been polluted by its poisonous exhalations. While one sectarian establishment of religion has been found to be a curse, more than one is positively a nuisance.

"The whole aspect of the world is telling against Church and State in all its varied forms. Every nation touched by the great moral earthquake in Europe groans for deliverance from this curse—and yet in Canada,—among Scotchmen,—among Free Churchmen, 'an overture is to be made by one of the Presbytery of Kingston' in the Synod which meets to-day, as to the propriety of applying for Government allowances to the clergy of the Free Church! It requires no prophetic vision to tell the result. The wise and prudent in the body are alive to it, and we have confidence in the people generally, that any prostitution of this kind will be visited by no intangible evidence of their displeasure. There should be no retrograding on this question: our motto should ever be 'Forward,' until the Church shall be for ever 'free' from the fetters and corruptions of the State. The Provincial Government, we have reason to believe, will never sanction another sectarian grant in Canada. The mercenaries in the Synod will, in this case, have to bow at the shrine of Mammon in the Colonial Office, or, perhaps, at the feet of Lord Aberdeen.

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD RELIGIOUS FREEDOM SOCIETY.—Referring to the advertisement of this society, elsewhere inserted in our present number, we have pleasure in inserting the following letter, received by the Secretary, dated—

Edinburgh Prison, 10th August, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to thank you, and the other gentlemen comprising the committee of the "Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society." The resolution passed at your meeting on Tuesday last is very gratifying to us in our present rather trying circumstances: right glad indeed shall we be if the statement in your resolution shall prove true—viz., "That the resistance we have given shall forward the great cause of religious freedom." It is a good cause, and worth suffering for when duty calls for it.

With much respect, we are, dear Sir,

Your obedient servants,

J. H. STOTT.

A. GEORGESEN.

James Potts, Esq.

A MINORITY MAKING A CHURCH-RATE!!—St. GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.—It appears from the Minute-books, that at a vestry meeting, held on the 13th July, 1848, for the purpose of raising money to repair the parish church—the Rev. John Horton, the rector, in the chair—an estimate was presented to the meeting, requiring the sum of £820 for executing the therein-stated repairs, when a motion was made by Mr. John Roberts, seconded by Mr. Richard Moser, "That a rate of twopence in the pound be made, for raising the required sum to be applied to the repairs of the church. The following amendments were then submitted by various ratepayers:—First. That no rate be made. This the Chairman refused to put. Second. That the question be adjourned until Michaelmas-day. This also he refused to put. That a rate of a farthing in the pound be made. This he also refused to put. He then put the one original motion from the chair, and declared the numbers to be:—For making the rate, 28; against it, 32; majority against the rate, 4. The supporters of the rate appeared disconcerted at this result; and, at the suggestion of his own warden, the Chairman was persuaded to put the question a second time. He therefore called upon those who were for the rate to hold up their hands. They did so, and again he declared the number to be 28. He declined to put "On the contrary," or to call on those against the rate to hold up their hands, so the majority against the rate remained as before. Notwithstanding this, the churchwardens have directed the vestry-clerk to prepare the rate-books, get the usual notices—announcing that the rate was made on such a day—printed, and for legal information how to prepare the same, to apply to Mr. John Hooper, of 14, King Edward-street. The churchwardens having thus made an illegal rate, have threatened to enforce it. A legal gentleman has advised that the rate cannot be supported, and has undertaken to oppose it. Notice has been given to the churchwardens, that payment of the rate, if made, will be resisted by an appeal to the law, and that they will be held personally responsible for expenses incurred in preparing rate-books, printing notices, &c. A meeting was held at the Southwark Literary Institution on Friday evening, August 11, when a committee was appointed to take such steps as may be deemed expedient in opposing the said church-rate.

SUSPENSION OF A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. C. J. Proby, rector of St. Peter's, Colebrook, having undergone the rite of immersion by baptism, at the hands of Mr. Branch, a Baptist minister, has been suspended from preaching in any church within the diocese of Winchester.

CONVERSIONS TO MOTHER CHURCH.—On Friday week, during the celebration of divine service at St. James's, Devonport, late Salem chapel, five young ladies, from 16 to 28 years of age, among whom were Mrs. Warren, daughter of the Rev. A. Sherman, late Independent minister at Morice Town, and Miss Williams, daughter of Mr. Williams, R.N., of Stoke, were baptized by the minister, the Rev. W. B. Killpack.—*Plymouth Journal*.

WANTED—A CLERICAL WARMING PAN.—Among the cool and undisguised manifestations of the evils and abuses of an Established religion, which are constantly meeting the eye of the public through the medium of the papers, it has not been our lot often to encounter a richer *morceau* than the following advertisement, which we copy *literatim* from the *Athenaeum* of last week:—"To Aged Clergymen.—The Patron of a Rectory of about £700 a year, is desirous of presenting it, in the most legitimate manner, to a clergyman of not less than eighty years of age, of sound High-Church Principles. Applications, with testimonials, &c., to be addressed to A. B. C., Messrs. Waller, stationers, No. 49, Fleet-street. All communications will be considered quite confidential." Here is a goodly volume of iniquity in the compass of one little paragraph!—a marvelously apposite Commentary upon Hooker—albeit somewhat of the smallest dimensions! The nominator of the spiritual directors of a flock, shorn to the tune of about £700 per annum, for the support of a religious system to which many among them doubtless conscientiously object, and over the working of which, in relation to their own interests, not one individual among them has the remotest control, proclaims in the face of the sun his desire, by way of first furthering the eternal advantages of the payers of the nett £700 aforesaid, of consigning them to an individual in whom age, and consequently both mental and physical incapacity, shall positively be considered as the very best—nay, as an absolutely indispensable recommendation for the pastoral office. Sound as the desiderated clergyman is to be in "High-Church Principles," especial care is to be taken that he is not so in wind and limb. Not less than eighty years of age! That is, at the precise point when the strength of man is declared by the Psalmist to be at best but labour and sorrow—but the better fitted for all that for the purposes of our ecclesiastical patron, whose £700 may for some time elude the grasp of the nominee in reversion, if entrusted to the hazardous keeping of an incumbent of only three score and ten. . . . And this is the system for the support of which the goods of our Dissenting fellow-townsmen—forcibly laid under periodical contribution—are sold at one-third of their nominal value at public auctions!—*Leicester Mercury*. [The *Salisbury and Wilts Herald* says, that "a similar act of disinterestedness was manifested in this city (Salisbury) some three or four years back, when the patron of a valuable living offered to present a venerable clergyman, resident near Salisbury (now in his 87th year), who was wholly unknown to him, and who, he only accidentally heard, had passed through his long life without obtaining any adequate income from the Church."]

TRIUMPHANT DEFEAT OF A CHURCH-RATE.—A meeting was held at the parish church of Heanor, Derbyshire, on Thursday last, to vote a rate for the repairs of the church, and other expenses. Mr. T. S. Roscoe, son of the late Rev. Thomas Roscoe, Independent minister of Heanor, proposed a rate of twopence in the pound; but Mr. Joseph Frearson having proposed the adjournment of the meeting to that day twelve months, and Mr. S. Goddard having seconded the motion, the Vicar, after trying to run away from the chair, and abusing in the most violent language the successive speakers, put the resolution of adjournment, when every hand, except that of the solitary churchwarden, was held up in its favour. Even the other churchwardens were not present to sanction the getting of a rate. But Mr. Roscoe assured the meeting their triumph should be dearly bought, for he would call a meeting every week till he got a rate.

PRESENT TO MDLLE. JENNY LIND.—On Friday evening an elaborate and massive silver salver was presented to Mdlle. Jenny Lind by the committee of the Hospital for Consumption, as an expression of gratitude for her having given a concert for the benefit of the institution. The inscription on the plate was as follows:—

In the name of the sufferers relieved by her bounty—this humble memorial of one of her noble actions is presented to Jenny Lind by the committee of management of the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton, London, as a slight token of their esteem and gratitude, and in commemoration of the concert given by her on the 31st day of July, 1848; on which occasion, through the exertion of her unrivalled talents, £1,776 was added to the funds of the charity, and a solid foundation laid for completing the fabric, the unfinished condition of which had excited her generous sympathy. "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall find mercy."

The concert realized £1,800.

LIEUT. MONRO.—This officer, who was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for shooting his brother-in-law, Lieut.-Colonel Fawcett, in a duel, terminated on Monday his term of imprisonment.

INSTANCE OF GOOD FORTUNE.—A carrier of this paper has recently had the good luck to obtain possession of family property to the extent of about £1,200. An advertisement of "next of kin" met his eyes some seven years since, which induced him to institute inquiries, and subsequently led to the commencement of a legal suit, which, after the suitor had long endured "the law's delay, the insolence of office, and the spurns which patient merit of the unworthy takes," has resulted as above stated.—*Bristol Mercury*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ORDINATION AT SUNDERLAND.—The services in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. R. W. M'All, formerly of the Lancashire Independent College, as pastor of the Congregational church assembling in Bethel Chapel, Sunderland, took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 8th and 9th. On Tuesday evening, the Rev. Dr. Paterson introduced the service, and the Rev. Dr. Halley, of Manchester, delivered a preparatory sermon on the advantages of a revival of religion, and the means of promoting it, in a church and congregation. On Wednesday morning, the opening devotional services were conducted by the Rev. S. Watkinson, of Monkwearmouth; the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, President of the Lancashire Independent College, delivered the introductory discourse on the nature of a Christian church; the Rev. Archibald Jack, of North Shields, proposed the usual questions, to which satisfactory answers were given by Mr. M'All; the Rev. Dr. Halley offered the designation prayer; the Rev. Samuel M'All, of Nottingham, delivered a charge to his nephew from Joshua i. 17; and the Rev. J. G. Rogers, A.B., of Newcastle, closed the service with prayer. In the evening, the Rev. James Parsons, of York, addressed the church and congregation from Heb. xiii. 22; and the newly-ordained pastor closed the service by prayer. The Rev. Messrs. Goodall, of Durham; Reid, of Newcastle; Moir, of South Shields; Jackson, of Howdon Pans; Anderson, of Felling; Lewin, of Hartlepool; Parker, of Sunderland; Smith, of Haydon Bridge; and Mr. P. R. Wilans, of Lancashire Independent College, also took part in the services. On Wednesday afternoon, the ministers and friends, to the number of about 120, dined together in the Athenæum. The Revs. Dr. Vaughan (who presided), Dr. Halley, A. Jack, S. Watkinson, S. M'All, J. G. Rogers, and R. W. M'All, addressed the meeting. The spacious chapel was crowded throughout the services, and a deep and solemn feeling manifestly rested on the Assembly.

THE BAPTIST UNION OF SCOTLAND.—The yearly meetings of this association of Baptist Churches, which was established in 1835, were held in Edinburgh on Tuesday and Wednesday week. On Tuesday, the delegates representing the several churches in the union, met for the transaction of business in the School of Arts, Adam-square. The delegates and friends dined together in the Calton Convening Rooms, after which letters were read from the several churches, detailing the progress of the gospel among them during the last twelve months. In the evening, Mr. Landales, of Cupar, preached the annual sermon from Isaiah liii. 1-3. On Wednesday a prayer-meeting was held, and the delegates again met for business. In the afternoon the committee of the Theological Institution met, when an additional student having delivered a prescribed exercise, was admitted. In the evening the annual public meeting of the union was held, Mr. Johnston, of Edinburgh, in the chair; when addresses were delivered by the chairman; by Messrs. Blair, of Sterling; Maclean, of St. Andrews; Taylor, of Glasgow; Landales, of Cupar; and Johnston, of Bonnyrigg. On Thursday morning, at eight, the annual meeting of the Theological Institution was held after a public breakfast. The secretary read the report, stating that there had been six students in the academy during the past session. The state of the funds was also read, announcing a balance in hand, after a year of unparalleled commercial difficulties. The adoption of the report, and the election of the committee for the coming year, were severally moved and seconded by Messrs. Blair; Johnston, of Bonnyrigg; Taylor; and Landales. A powerful appeal on behalf of the library of the institution was made by Mr. Blair, and warmly responded to by the meeting. It was proposed that each friend present should present a respectable volume; and the Glasgow brethren offered to raise £20 towards the object, if the Edinburgh brethren would do the same. Both of these plans, we hope, will be more than gained. The next yearly meetings of the Union are to be held in Cupar-Fife.—*Scottish Press.*

BREAKFAST TO DR. WILLIS.—A public breakfast, in honour of the Rev. Dr. Willis, late of Glasgow, now of the Theological Institute, Toronto, Upper Canada, and for the purpose of taking farewell of that gentleman, on the occasion of his final departure to his new sphere of labour, was given on Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock, in the Trades' Hall, Glassford-street, Glasgow. The chair was occupied by Henry Dunlop, Esq., of Craigton; the Rev. Mr. Lorimer efficiently performed the duties of vice-chairman. The hall was well filled with a most respectable turn-out of ladies and gentlemen.—*Scottish Press.*

OPENING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT SALFORD.—On Wednesday morning, the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, which has just been finished in Manchester, was opened for public worship. The admission was by tickets at 2s., 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d. The ceremony was, as usual, gorgeous in the extreme, and in the chancel of the church and on the altar there were 450 priests and seven bishops. The usual ceremonies of the mass having been gone through, the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman ascended the pulpit, and preached from the 26th chapter of St. Matthew, 18th verse; and also from the 20th chapter and 21st verse of the Gospel of St. John, "All power is given to me in earth and in heaven," &c. The building is the largest that has been erected for religious purposes in Manchester since the Reformation. The cost is £18,000, but the building is not quite completed.

REMOVAL.—The Rev. John Basley, of Sturminster Marshall, Dorset, has received and accepted an unanimous invitation to the pastoral oversight of the Congregational Church, East Cowes, Isle of Wight; and purposes commencing his stated labours on the third Sabbath of the present month.

CHESTER.—In consequence of perplexing circumstances rendering it necessary for the trustees to sell St. John's Chapel, Runcorn, the Rev. John Jones has resigned his charge as minister of the place, and received a very cordial invitation to become the pastor of the church and congregation assembling in Common Hill-street Chapel, Chester, and commenced his labours there on the first Sabbath of this month.

THE NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL IN BLOOMSBURY.—We are authorized to state, that the Rev. William Brock, having been constrained to relinquish his pastoral connexion with his Church in Norwich, will probably become the stated minister of the elegant and spacious chapel which has been built by S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., in Bloomsbury. Several eminent physicians have pronounced it impossible for Mr. Brock, with due regard to his health, to remain in a situation where there is so great a prevalence of easterly winds as in Norwich. He has therefore engaged to undertake the ministry of Bloomsbury Chapel, so soon as it can be opened for public worship, which will be about the first week in December. It is intended, ultimately, to form a church on the basis of open communion. Steps will be taken forthwith for putting the chapel in trust, so as to leave about half the cost of the erection to be defrayed by the religious public. Mr. Peto's design, in adopting this arrangement, is simply to engage the sympathies of the future congregation in an effort to make the chapel their own. This being done, we believe Mr. Peto would direct his attention to the erection of another chapel in some destitute part of London.—*Patriot.*

CHISHILL, ESSEX.—The Rev. James Mirams, formerly of Esher-street, Kennington, has accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation from the Church and congregation at the Independent meeting, Chishill, Essex, and purposes removing to his new sphere of labour about the close of the present quarter.

CHORLEY, LANCASHIRE.—On August 9th, 1848, the Rev. J. Parnell Palmer, late of Rotherham College, was ordained pastor of the Independent church, St. George's-street, Chorley, Lancashire. A large number of ministers from the surrounding district was present, and took part in the services. The Rev. T. D. Carson, of Manchester, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. William Roaf, of Wigan, proposed the usual questions; and, having given his confession of faith, the young pastor was solemnly "set apart" to the "work of the ministry," in prayer, by the Rev. R. Slate, of Preston, accompanied with "the laying on of the hands of the presbytery."

WISBECH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—The anniversary services of this place of worship were held on Sunday and Monday, the 23rd and 24th ult., and were rendered peculiarly interesting by the circumstance, that the preachers on the occasion were young ministers who have all been raised up from the church and congregation there, and who had for the first time met together from various parts of the country, and distant quarters of the world. On the former day, the Rev. George Wood, B.A., of Bristol, preached in the morning; the Rev. Henry Wilkinson, General Baptist missionary from the East Indies, and about to return to the scene of his labours, in the afternoon; and his brother, the Rev. George Wilkinson, missionary from Jamaica, in the evening. In the afternoon of Monday, the Rev. T. W. Aveling, of London, preached; after which a public tea-meeting was held in the Girls' British School-room. After tea the meeting was adjourned to the chapel, when the Rev. William Holmes, pastor of the church from its origin, upwards of thirty years ago, occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by the above preachers, and by Mr. Anderson, home missionary in the neighbourhood; Mr. Lawrence Byrnes, student of Cheshunt College; and Mr. Albert Foyster, of the Fakenham Theological Seminary, who is preparing for foreign missionary labours—all of whom have also been raised up in connexion with the above chapel. The spectacle of the pastor surrounded by so many young brethren who had, within a few years, devoted themselves to the ministry chiefly under his auspices,—together with the review, by the speakers, of their early life in Wisbech, and the descriptions, by the missionary brethren, of the scenes, circumstances, and results of their labours, awakened a thrilling interest in the meeting, which was sustained until a late hour.

SAFETY FROM LIGHTNING.—A suggestion for the preservation of life during thunderstorms has been made by Mr. Isham Baggs, in the course of his lectures upon the phenomenon of lightning, now in course of delivery at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, London. "Those," said the lecturer, "who don't mind being drenched by rain, may effectually screen themselves from the possibility of danger, when walking through a town or city in a thunderstorm, by catching hold of a lamp-post, as the pipes running under ground must necessarily carry off the electricity, and thereby save the passer-by from destruction." He challenged any scientific man to deny the accuracy of this suggestion.

THE EX-MINISTER OF FRANCE IN NORFOLK.—We understand that Mons. Guizot is now on a visit to Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., of Ketteringham-hall, in this country.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SCLAVONIAN MISSION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As there is a Jesuitical combination to throw odium on me and my converted brethren, with the sole object of stopping our public expositions of the vices and crimes practised by the Church of Rome and the Jesuits, I should be exceedingly thankful if you would give publicity to the following reply to the editor of the *British Banner*, who was induced to inflict his so-much-boasted "Christian charity and meekness of wisdom" on me, for a momentary effusion of one of my converts, made, unknown to me, in my name, and who, being lacerated continually by the Jesuits, looks upon every one not opposing Rome as upon an Infidel. In the conviction that you will forward the cause of truth, which the editor of the *British Banner* refuses to do in this instance, I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN TEODOR.

To the Editor of the British Banner.

SIR,—In complying with your wishes, I beg to reply to the article—"The Slavonian Mission"—inserted in your paper of the 2nd August. I was born on the estates of my father, Teodorowe, in Podlachia; studied in the University of Wilno, then in the College of Janow, also in Podlachia, where I got my degree as Doctor of Dogmatical Theology, and remained there as a professor from 1830 to 1833. Hence, I do not "style myself," but am in fact, Rev. John Teodor, D.D. This I can prove to you by contesting with you any such theological point—in Latin, of course—as I have done with his Lordship, the Bishop of London, and with the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel, to whose congregation I was received a few months after my arrival here. After the infamous bull of Gregory XVI., by which all the Roman Catholic countrymen were cursed unto the ninth generation, in 1834, the spirit of Christian reformation was laid in the bosom of the Slavonic nations; the cries, "Down with Rome!" re-echoed from one end of Slavonia to another; and the effect of such reanimation will astonish you, and fill with joy every true Christian, at no distant period. I was one of those priests who joined the people in protesting against Rome, and against the more abominable Church-and-State system of Nicolas, the Pontiff of the Moscovian Church, called Greek. For this I was dragged, by the Czarial slaves, into the prison of Minak, and from thence, in a rolling prison, to a bastle near Tobolsk, in Siberia, where I was tortured during twenty-three months; and from hence I escaped with eleven other reformed priests, whose names I have given in my "Popery in Poland," where you may gather further details of my self-sacrifices and sufferings for the cause of Christian reformation. After having had many a narrow escape, changing names and dresses almost every day, I arrived in London in March 1846, and resumed my family name. Brought up as a clergyman, I resolved to propagate the Slavonian spirit of Christian reformation on this island, where, for the first time in my life, I can expose those abominations of the Church of Rome, which I have witnessed and taught, in order to warn the British churches of Christ of the machinations of the Jesuits. And permit me to ask,—may not the term "heterogeneous jumble" be more applicable to many of your articles? I do wonder how such a Protestant editor as you could forget himself so far, as to call "a progress of adventure" my public denunciations of those crimes and vices of the Church of Rome, which every true minister of the gospel, and every true British Protestant, considers as the only efficacious means to stay the progress of Paganism and infidelity, "which commits such fearful ravages on this Protestant island," at this very moment, when the pernicious system of Rome is denounced by all the Catholic nations on the Continent. Look on the cathedral of Lambeth, consecrated to a bit of wafer, and deny if, by such assertion, you did not make "heterogeneous jumbles." You say, "that you are in danger of being literally swallowed up by mendicants;" this may be true, but please to point out those mendicants. Do you call the exertions of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, in the name of those Roman Catholic Poles, who are trying even now to destroy every reformed Slavonian—mendicants? Do you call mendicancy the endeavours of Major J. Thorpe, in behalf of the funds of the founders of the Foreign Aid Society? What do you call the appeals to the Protestants made by the founders of the Foreigners' Evangelical Society? What do you call the exertions of other societies to raise funds, in order to make Christians out of Jews, Italians, Kaffirs, and Chinese? Have they done any good for the extension of true Christianity? Would they do more good, should they "swallow you up," as you seem to fear? If so, you ought to become a martyr, and not complain of being "swallowed up" for such a great purpose. Surely, you allude most falsely to my trying "to be identified by you;" how could I, being poor, and having nothing to spare at present, not even a good dinner to bribe a sectarian editor? It is false that I found "no admission when knocking at your door;" for you received me more politely than ever I could have expected from a partial editor, perhaps so because I asked no favour from you, but applied for your place, and you sent me to Mr. E. Selby, 52, Leonard-street, who, according to your advice, granted me "the large room at the Royal British School in Cowper-street," where I delivered the "heterogeneous jumbles" to the great mortification of every British and foreign Jesuit. You were then yourself—one "of the best of your men"—doing your duty as a Protestant; and I am astonished at "your being astonished to perceive (now) that I have found ready access to the confidence and the pulpits of many of your best men." By this you imply that there are among you also "worst men," hence you might have opened your mouth and eyes, crying wonder, should the latter have acted as those true ministers of Christ, whom you do not flatter by calling them "best of you all," for so they have proved to be by affording me an opportunity of exposing in their pulpits the wickedness of ALL the Jesuits. I have lost a revenue of about £10,000 sterling a year, my estates included, for the sake of Christian Reformation; have you sacrificed anything for the sake of the redemption of men? Even here, the "heterogeneous jumbles" have ruined one of my converts, who spent about £150 in defending the British Churches of Christ from the encroachments of Rome, not including his time and health. And now the ex-

penses of my discourses are defrayed, not "by mendicancies," but from the sale of our Anti-Popish publications, which are worth the price, according to the assertion "of your best men;" and which even you could not have written better, for you do not know what Popery in fact is just now. And this you please to call in your "meekness of wisdom—adventures!" Have you ever heard the truths I expose, and which must be undeniable, since no Jesuit has ever been able to disprove them, and since they have drawn upon me the vengeance of every open and secret Jesuit? Ask the forty-four true Christian churches of London, where I have exposed GRATIS the plundering and destroying system of the moral cholera—the Church of Rome—and you will then know "the object" of our protesting mission. You say "I may be a good man," and I hope that you will prove to be "a good man," not only by inserting this reply, but even by promoting every movement like mine, which tends to uproot the venomous tree of Popery by its own destroying sap. I hope that you will not in the future act contrary to the gospel you preach, and look upon reformed and regenerated brethren in Christ as upon aliens or adventurers. Be so kind as to tell me frankly, why you have omitted those expressions of the Rev. R. Ashton that provoked "the spirit of rebuke" in my convert? Why have you reported, "No other evening would be suitable," in place of "On no other evening will the pulpit be open for the PURPOSE REQUIRED;" that is, for the exposition of the evil deeds of Rome and the Jesuits? Had the Rev. R. Ashton been less explicit in answering to an ardent Protestant, my convert would not have been tempted to commit such a sin as you lay to my charge. I, for my part, feel already, without having the honour to know Mr. Ashton, that he is full of "meekness and true Christian charity," and an ardent promoter of every endeavour that leads to the downfall of Roman Paganism in this country. The following genuine note of mine—the only one which I ever addressed myself to the Rev. R. Ashton—will enlighten the public on the guilty parties, if there are such:—

"12, Church-street, Islington, July 31, 1848.

"SIR,—I received a note from Dr. Morison, from which I see that one of my converts, whom I employ in writing in my name for chapels, has sent you an answer which seems to have offended you. I immediately questioned him, and then he showed me your note, and said that he considered it an insult by your saying, that 'on no evening your pulpit will be opened for my exposition of Popery;' and that no minister has said so. He is an ardent enemy of Popery, and considers every one who does not forward my labours as an indirect promoter of Jesuitism. However, I, for my part, leave to every one to act as he pleases; and if not received by one, I try another, and our Lord helps me to find many who help me to expose the evil of Popery. Therefore you must not lay to my charge any displeasure which the lines of my convert may have produced, and I would thank you for a copy of them, as I really do not know what they contain. In the conviction that you will be satisfied with this apology, I thank God for your having been the cause of my not confiding in the future to any of my converted friends, and will try to write my letters myself, to avoid such annoyance in the future. May God guide you in the right way, is the prayer of your most obedient servant."

(Signed) "JOHN TEODOR."

As an answer, some friend sent me the *British Banner*, where I found a fine specimen of how gilded respectability testifies its charity towards honest poverty and regenerated virtue! I believe that such an excellent minister of the gospel as the Rev. R. Ashton is known to be, will, with all other parties, forgive as they wish to be forgiven, and combine with new vigour to help the Slavonian Mission to pull down the slowly-creeping serpents of Rome, whom even the Romanists of the continent are tearing to pieces from all sides.

Protestants of Great Britain! now is the time to strike at the root of the evil—Rome, paganism, and infidelity. Look on the cathedral of Lambeth, and do not provoke by your lukewarmness another such wrath of our Lord. Oh! hear the voice of a poor, oppressed, but sincere missionary of truth—and do for your posterity what your protesting forefathers have done for you. I ask you, in the name of the omnipotent God, will you combine with me against Rome—or must I leave your island, and mourn and weep over your fate, saying, Oh, British Jerusalem, how little thou knowest those vipers thou art nourishing in thy bosom?

Having done what I consider my duty,

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN TEODOR.

12, Church-street, Islington, Aug. 4, 1848.

[We need scarcely remind our readers that we do not hold ourselves responsible for anything contained in this letter—either as to its language, facts, sentiments, or spirit. We give it insertion as a mode of uttering our protest against the unfairness of knocking down a man, and then stifling his cries against injustice. We have seen so much of this in some quarters as to induce us to break through our general rule of not allowing the affairs of other newspapers to be commented upon in our own.—Ed. Noncon.]

NEW USE OF WASTE STEAM.—A manufacturer, who has a steam engine, which discharges much waste steam, conceived the idea of using it to raise pineapples. The steam was introduced under the roots of the plants, and the heat and moisture united acted so powerfully, that the pineapples soon ripened; while the body of the plant, being exposed all day to the open air, assumes a healthy and agreeable taste, which renders the fruit far superior to those which have been ripened in hothouses.

BANKING HOURS.—It will be remembered that the Bank of England and City bankers close daily business at four o'clock since May last. The plan has been found to succeed so well, that arrangements are making by the West-end bankers to adopt it from the 1st October next.

THE DOUBLE MURDER NEAR SWANSEA.—The High Sheriff has received a communication from the Secretary of State to the effect that the lives of the two men, Martin and Leary, who were sentenced to death at the late assizes by Mr. Justice V. Williams, will be spared. They are to be transported for life.

FUNERAL OF EDWARD BAINES, ESQ.

The mortal remains of this gentleman, says the *Leeds Mercury*, were deposited in their last resting-place on Thursday, in the presence of many thousands of sorrowing spectators. The place of sepulture is at the north-west corner of the cemetery at Woodhouse, and very near the place where the late Rev. John Ely and the Rev. Dr. Hamilton are interred.

The death of Mr. Baines has been, since its occurrence on the 3rd instant, the subject of conversation and regret in every circle and company in this and other localities, and the voluntary arrangements entered into to do honour to his memory, proved, if any such proof were needed, the very high esteem felt for his character by his fellow-townsmen and others. A stronger or more general expression of regret and sympathy was never manifested on any similar occasion in this town. The shops in all the principal streets were altogether or partially closed; thousands of our gentlemen, merchants, traders, shopkeepers, and artisans, appeared in mourning attire in the streets and along the entire route from the deceased's house in King-street to the cemetery; and all, or nearly all, the officers, honorary or otherwise, of public bodies, attended to pay their last tribute of respect to one who in his life had successfully co-operated with them in promoting the public and general interests of the town, and who for so long a space of time had occupied so prominent a position in this great community. In addition to the very large attendance of the inhabitants of the borough, many gentlemen were present from Huddersfield, Wakefield, Bradford, and other places in this county.

Amongst those present were men of every religious denomination, and of every political party, all mingling their sorrows and regrets for the loss of a neighbour and a friend. Indeed, but for the solemnity of the scene, and the sorrow pictured on every countenance, the attendance would have indicated a triumphal celebration rather than anything else. In one sense this was so. It was the crowning seal put to the triumphant termination of a long, a useful, a successful, and an honourable career.

Of course it is difficult to estimate the number of people who congregated at different points of the route, and at the cemetery, but it is supposed by some that there were not fewer than 10,000 spectators, whilst others speak of double that number.

His worship the Mayor of this borough invited all the members of the Council to accompany him to the funeral in procession, and with the exception of some who are ill or out of town, nearly all attended. There were more than forty out of the sixty-four present.

The Guardians of the Leeds Poor-law Union also attended in their official capacity to testify their respect for the deceased, who was an *ex-officio* member of their board.

At a meeting of the friends of the deceased, held in the Court-house, on Saturday, the 5th inst., convened "to consider in what manner the deep respect and veneration so universally felt towards our late excellent townsman, may most appropriately be manifested on the occasion of his interment,"—the following resolution, moved by Darnton Lupton, Esq., and seconded by Matthew Gaunt, Esq., was unanimously passed:—

That it is respectfully recommended to the friends of the late Edward Baines, Esq., to accompany his remains, on the day of his funeral, from East Parade Chapel to the place of burial, in procession; as a token of deep sympathy with his bereaved widow and numerous descendants, and as a justly merited expression of esteem and respect for a man who deserves long to live in the memories and affections of his fellow-countrymen.

In addition to this the master printers made arrangements for attending the funeral in a body; and a number of shopkeepers issued a memorial calling upon their neighbours to join them in closing their shops during the hours fixed for the interment.

John Clapham, Esq., O. Willans, Esq., George Goodman, Esq., H. H. Stansfeld, Esq., Peter Willans, Esq., Peter Fairbairn, Esq., R. Newsome, Esq., all of Leeds; and Ebenezer Smith, Esq., of London, officiated as pall-bearers on the occasion.

In consequence of the smallness of the Cemetery chapel, religious service took place in East Parade Independent chapel, where the deceased had been accustomed to attend. In order to prevent confusion, the admission to the chapel was by ticket. The Rev. T. Seales, the respected minister of Queen-street chapel, delivered an address to the congregation, from which we extract the following tribute to his public and political character:—

We mourn the death of a patriot, a philanthropist, and a Christian—of a friend to his country and his kind—who has not lived in vain; and who, by long and faithful services in almost every good cause, has entitled himself to the gratitude and esteem of his contemporaries, and whose name will be had in honour by generations long to come. Mr. Baines has been called to occupy an important sphere, and to exercise a powerful influence, not in this town or county alone, but in the affairs and destinies of the empire at large. Here, his name stands associated with almost every step that has been taken and every effort made for the advancement and elevation of society amongst us. To every local institution for the relief of the destitute, the instruction of the ignorant, the promotion of knowledge and science, as well as to our benevolent and charitable institutions generally, he has uniformly rendered his valuable aid. Wherever abuses and grievances existed he has been as indefatigable to detect them, as he was fearless to expose them; wherever reforms were required, whether parochial or national, he was among the first and most earnest to demand and advocate them. And he has lived to see great changes, to many of which his own talents and exertions have in no slight degree contributed. During more than half a century, Mr. Baines has been an inhabitant of this town, and from the first he has aimed and assiduously laboured to promote its

various interests, manufacturing and commercial, civil and political, moral and religious. In almost all these departments his influence throughout this long and eventful period may be traced, and it has been most beneficially exerted. So that there is scarcely another man—I confess I know not another—who has lived amongst us to so good purpose, or who has done so much to serve and benefit us as a community. When, therefore, his fellow-citizens raised Mr. Baines to the honour of representing them in Parliament, it was but the grateful return for lengthened, and faithful, and inestimable services,—it was but the well-deserved homage which they paid to public virtue and usefulness—the *palmum qui meruit ferat*—delayed perhaps too long, and due to none so much as to him, from the first moment that they had the power of conferring it. That in his capacity as a public journalist, a political writer, and a statesman, Mr. Baines was governed by upright and patriotic considerations, and sought his country's weal and happiness, even those who differed from his opinions will, I doubt not, for the most part, readily and candidly admit; but how deeply do they feel it, and how unhesitatingly must they affirm it, whose privilege it was to act with him, and who had the best opportunities of marking his course and labours, and the spirit which ever animated them.

(From the *Bradford Observer*.)

Mr. Baines was a remarkable man. We have seen him, ere now, compared to the American printer, Franklin, and in many of the characteristics which distinguished the illustrious leader of the great republic there was a striking resemblance in the successful career of Mr. Baines. He was the son of Mr. Richard Baines, of Preston, in Lancashire. He was born at Walton-le-Dale, in that county, on the 5th of February, 1774; and he was therefore in his 75th year. He was placed at an early age under the care of his uncle, Mr. Thomas Rigg, of King's Land, Hawkshead, and received his first public education at the Free Grammar School in that town. Returning to Preston at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to a Mr. Walker as a printer. Before his term of apprenticeship expired, he removed to Leeds for improvement, and entered that town as a journeyman printer, seeking his fortunes and bent upon advancement. Engaging himself with the publishers of the *Leeds Mercury*, he served the remainder of his time in that office, and thus commenced his connexion with a paper whose talent, power, and influence in this part of England is well known and appreciated. In the year 1801, Mr. Baines, by great industry and thrift, was enabled to purchase the paper on which he had worked, and thus, at the age of twenty-seven, the compositor became the proprietor. From this time, the *Leeds Mercury*, from being a mere local journal of small dimensions and feeble power, gradually acquired an extensive political influence throughout this part of England, and from that time to the present it has uniformly maintained the principles of civil and religious liberty with zeal and consistency. His whole after career, thus auspiciously commenced, show the power and triumph of a great spirit.

The various political struggles that have occurred during the last fifty years, have been greatly advanced by the personal exertions and influence of Mr. Baines. His great exertions received a public acknowledgment in 1834 by his return to Parliament for the borough of Leeds; he continued the representative of Leeds in three successive Parliaments, and retired owing to impaired health at the dissolution of Parliament in 1841. His career as a legislator was distinguished by the same steadfastness to reform and economy, and the same consistency, activity, and regard for the public good, he had manifested throughout life; and after bearing a distinguished and honourable part in the labours of the Senate, during a period of great interest and importance, he retired from public life amidst the regrets of all parties, both in the Senate and amidst his own constituency.

The subsequent period of his life was spent in discharging his magisterial and other public duties, and in the exercise of those personal and social virtues which distinguished him as a citizen and a Christian.

MR. BAINES AS A MAN OF BUSINESS.—IMPORTANCE OF HOMELY VIRTUE.—The *Leeds Mercury* is publishing an interesting memoir of this distinguished Christian and philanthropist, from which we extract the following pleasing passage, as a stimulant and example to young men in business:—

On his marriage Mr. Baines took a house, with a commodious printing office adjoining, in Dickinson's-court, Briggate. And soon came those interesting stimulants to the energies of a virtuous man—children: two boys were born within the first two years. Nor was the heart and mind wanting to answer to the demands. It is believed that the conduct of Mr. Baines at this period was a perfect model for young tradesmen; and that his humble but happy household was also a model for young husbands and wives. At five o'clock in the morning, and, when occasion required, at four or three, was the young printer out of bed; and whatever neighbour rose early was sure to find him in his office. He was above no kind of work that belonged to his own trade. He not only directed others, but worked himself both at case and press. He kept his own books; and they still remain to attest the beautiful regularity and neatness with which he kept them, though he had had no training to that department. Not a penny went out or came in but had its record, either in his office or his domestic account-books. He knew exactly where he was every week of his life.

His customers and friends steadily increased, for it was found that he was to be entirely depended upon for whatever he undertook. With a spirit that stooped to no meanness, but with a nature that cheerfully yielded all respect and courtesy—with a temper as steady as it was sanguine and happy—with constant prudence and unflinching attention to duty—he won the confidence of every one that knew him. His punctuality and method were exemplary. He did his business in all respects in the best way. He not only took the employment for his

press that came, but he devised and suggested publications, and joined others in executing them. His spirit, intelligence, and industry were equal to any thing; and still prudence ruled over the whole. He printed his father-in-law's "Analysis of the Bible" in 1799 and 1800—a large quarto volume, which was no mean undertaking for a beginner. Ere long he joined one of his earliest, warmest, and best friends, the Rev. Edward Parsons, minister of Salem Chapel, and the Rev. Dr. Edward Williams, principal of Rotherham College, in publishing editions of the valuable works of Watts and Doddridge, each in seven or eight large octavo volumes.

His domestic economy was admirable. He began by laying down the rule that, as he had to make his own way in the world, he would never spend above half his income; and he acted upon it. Great was the effort and many the contrivances required to carry out his purpose. But husband and wife being entirely of one mind, equally assiduous, and equally prudent, the thing was done. One secret of his frugality was, that he created no artificial wants. He always drank water, and neither took his glass of ale at dinner, nor of spirits and water at night. He never smoked pipe or cigar, justly thinking it a waste of time and money, and that to gratify a taste which does not exist naturally, but has to be formed. He took no snuff. Neither tavern nor theatre saw his face. His visiting acquaintance was small and select. Yet he was not an earth-worm. He became a regular visitor for the Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society, and was a man of public spirit. The pure joys of domestic life, the pleasures of industry, and the sweet satisfaction of doing good, combined to make him as happy as he was useful.

Thus it will be seen that the foundation of Mr. Baines's success in life and of his eminent usefulness was laid in those homely virtues which are too often despised by the young and ardent, but which are of incomparably greater value than the most shining qualities—in integrity, industry, perseverance, prudence, frugality, temperance, self-denial, and courtesy. The young man who would reap his harvest must plough with his heifer.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INQUIRY.

On Wednesday night, the different clubs into which the National Assembly is divided held meetings on the subject of the documents now in the course of publication, in support and justification of the Committee of Inquiry into the origin of the insurrection of June. The following is a summary of the steps taken to prevent the committee from printing the whole of those already printed. The Government and the Republicans of *la Veille*, the friends of MM. Ledru Rollin and Flocon, were most anxious to prevent the publication of any. With this view, they addressed themselves to M. Thiers and Odilon Barrot, the President of the Committee of Inquiry. M. Odilon Barrot was at first unwilling to suppress anything; but at length, both expressed their willingness, for the sake of peace, to support the new publication; but, they made the condition that the National Assembly should pass an *ordre du jour* motive, which would do full justice to the committee, and justify its report. They, besides, required that the Government should demand the authority of the Assembly for the prosecution of MM. Louis Blanc and Caussidière. The Moderate party, however, which met on Tuesday evening, was not satisfied with this arrangement; and declared unanimously in favour of the publication of the documents even though the Government should consent to the prosecution of Louis Blanc and Caussidière. It was then suggested by some of the members of the committee, that they should, at all events, suppress the depositions of MM. Marrast, de Lamartine, and Ledru Rollin, the last two of whom, in their evidence, charged General Cavaignac with having refused to take the measures pointed out to him as necessary for the prevention of the insurrection, when on the eve of breaking out. This part of the evidence had been studiously avoided in the report, and not the slightest mention is made of it. It was with this view that the affair was, on Wednesday, brought before the Assembly; the result of the short, but violent discussion which arose was, the determination that the whole of the documents should be published, without any reserve. When the discussion on the subject took place, and the Assembly decided that the whole of the documents should be distributed, M. Marie, Minister of Justice, sitting beside General Cavaignac, turned round and said, "It is shameful; it is factious!" General Cavaignac, who did not appear alarmed, merely replied, "*Le vin est tiré, il faut le boire*" (The wine is drawn, and must be drunk).

It appears there is evidence that, on the 3rd of May, two days before the meeting of the National Assembly, M. Ledru Rollin, M. Flocon, and others, met and discussed seriously whether, considering the badness of the elections, they ought not to prevent the opening the Assembly at all, and take means to send all the representatives away from Paris.

In the National Assembly, on Saturday, M. Marrast said that the documents relative to the inquiry into the events of June were so voluminous that their publication could not take place before Wednesday or Thursday. The discussion might consequently be fixed for Monday week.

M. Louis Blanc said, that he had heard that several of his colleagues intended to propose the non-publication of the documents. He insisted on the publication of all the documents without exception. M. Ledru Rollin made a similar request, and called for the communication of those already printed. M. Marrast replied that they should be communicated to him and his two co-accused, MM. Louis Blanc and Caussidière.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.—INTER-

VENTION IN ITALY.—The negotiations respecting Italy have issued in a definitive agreement to propose a joint mediation by England and France. Couriers were despatched on Wednesday from Paris to the Sardinian and Austrian head-quarters, with instructions to the diplomates for immediately negotiating an armistice. General Cavaignac, and M. Bastide, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, presented themselves on Friday to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. They were first requested to explain the object of the mediation between Austria and King Charles Albert. General Cavaignac refused to enter into any explanation. The will of the Assembly would ever be the rule of his conduct. He would ever act for the interest of France and for her honour and dignity. He firmly expected to be able to maintain peace in concert with Great Britain, and would not declare war except at the last extremity. Some members of the committee having demanded the documents, General Cavaignac refused. The pacific views of the French Government are indicated in the *Moniteur*. After claiming credit to the Government of General Cavaignac for thus far conducting the foreign policy of France on the principles laid down by M. de Lamartine in his memorable manifesto, the official organ thus proceeds:—

That policy the Government has faithfully and unreservedly followed. It must find itself sufficiently rewarded for its efforts, since it may now make the whole of France partake in the hopes which it feels of the prompt re-establishment of peace in Italy, through the mediation of France and England. The united action of the two powers has already begun to exercise its effects on several points of the Peninsula. And if any doubts could be felt as to the results which may arise from the understanding of the two most influential nations of Europe, united in one and the same idea, and for an interest which is also that of the whole world, we would add that fresh motives for confidence and security would be found in the relations established between France and the other foreign powers. These relations are most amicable, and do not except from them even those Governments which the name of Republic might tend to render unfavourable towards France. We have, therefore, every reason to hope, that this mediation of France and England in Italy will be followed by a prompt and favourable result, and that it will serve as the prelude to a general pacification. The struggle which is being carried on in the Duchies, for interests of a comparatively secondary character, must be put a stop to. The German Parliament wished, we doubt not, that its first act should be one of conciliation; and it will unite itself to our efforts to bring about an arrangement already too long delayed. It will not forget, that the efficacy of its action depends on its wisdom. Thus the Republic, although scarcely constituted, will have resumed in Germany, in Italy, and in the whole of Europe, the place which the timid, irresolute, and complaisant policy of royalty had caused to be lost; and France will give to the grateful world the spectacle of a democracy which, after having regenerated Europe by its principles, knows how to keep within proper bounds all the elements of strength which it contains, and is ambitious of no glory but that of pacifying the world.

M. Gustave de Beaumont has been named Envoy Extraordinary of France to England, and has left Paris for London. It is said that M. de Tallenay has been superseded on account of his having been seen in the streets of London speaking to M. Guizot.

The *Réforme* states that the distress amongst the operative classes at Paris is every day becoming more intense. Crowds of famished women, children, and old men, are constantly to be seen waiting at the gate of the Luxembourg for the hour of the soldiers' meal, in expectation of receiving a portion of it. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the approaching winter.

THE LAW RELATIVE TO NEWSPAPERS.—The discussion on the bill relative to the caution money on journals was resumed on Tuesday, in the National Assembly. After the general discussion had been closed, M. Pascal Duprat brought forward an amendment tending to substitute for the guarantee of a sum of money deposited by each journal the personal responsibility of each writer. The amendment was rejected on Wednesday, by a majority of 402 to 342. On Thursday, the debate was resumed, the third article as follows:—Any attack by one of these means against liberty of religious worship, the principle of property, and the rights of family, shall be subject to an imprisonment of from one month to three years, and to a fine of from 100*fr.* to 4,000*fr.* To article 4, "whoever shall excite hatred or contempt of the Republican Government shall be punished with an imprisonment of from one month to four years, and a fine of from 150*fr.* to 5,000*fr.*" M. Lagrange proposed, as an amendment, that after the words "Republican Government" should be introduced the following—"or attack on the principle of the sovereignty of the people or of universal suffrage." After some discussion the Assembly being consulted decided that the amendment should be adopted, and that it be inserted in article 1.

The eight military commissions, daily sitting and deciding on the fate of the 9,000 insurgents imprisoned in the gaols and forts in Paris, have already decided the fate of 2,718 of the accused. Of these, 1,396 have been set at liberty, 1,206 have been transported, and 116 of the most deeply implicated, have been ordered to be tried by courts-martial.

The following five persons, charged with having acted as chiefs during the insurrection of June, have been transferred from the Conciergerie to the military prison of the Rue de Cherche-Midi, preparatory to their trial by court-martial. Pinel Grandchamp, ex-Mayor of the 12th Arrondissement of Paris, during the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th of June; Alfred Defondrat, ex-officer of the Republican Guard, previously disbanded; François Desiré Gosselin, captain of the National Guard, 12th Legion; Henri François Travaillie, and Joseph Cheminade.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

SURRENDER OF MILAN TO THE AUSTRIANS.—CONCLUSION OF AN ARMISTICE.

All doubt as to the fall of Milan is now at an end. At two o'clock on the 4th the Austrians attacked the lines in front of the Porta Romana, and then retired. The King withdrew the whole of the Piedmontese army to the bastions which surround the city, and established his head-quarters in the old citadel. At midnight M. Razzi, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Turin, and Mr. Campbell, the British Consul, accompanied two of the king's generals on a special mission to the head-quarters of Marshal Radetzky. The object of the consuls was to demand time for the removal of their nationals, whilst that of the generals appeared to be to prepare a capitulation. After a short discussion, the following terms were agreed to on both sides:—

1. The city of Milan shall not be injured.
2. As far as it depends on his Excellency the Field-Marshal, he promises to maintain, with respect to the past, all the indulgence that equity demands.
3. The return of the Sardinian army shall be divided into two days' march, as had been agreed on with the Sardinian generals.
4. His Excellency gives free exit to all persons wishing to leave the city by the road to Magenta (to Turin) up to 8 o'clock to-morrow night.
5. The Field-Marshal is to have the occupation of the Porta Romana at 8 to-morrow morning, and the free entrance of the army for the occupation of the city at noon.
6. The transport of sick and wounded shall be made in two days.
7. All these conditions are to be accepted by His Majesty the King of Sardinia.
8. The Field-Marshal demands the immediate liberation of all the generals, officers, and Austrian employés at present in Milan.

On the 5th, the populace became so enraged on hearing that a capitulation had been made, that they overturned the carriages of the King's suite, constituted him a nominal prisoner in the palace where he resided, and compelled him to promise to break off the agreement and give battle to the Austrians. The violence of the crowd was great; the most insulting language was used towards the King, and several shots were fired at him. Cries of "Death to Charles Albert!" "Death to the Traitor!" "We are sold!" "We are betrayed!" were heard on every side.

At three o'clock in the morning of the 6th, the mob who filled the Contrada were so frightened by the discharge of artillery charged with blank cartridge only, that they fled from the square, and everything being prepared, the King left the palace in safety on the road towards Turin. The Archbishop of Milan and the new Podestà went out to Field-Marshal Radetzky; and the latter, in conjunction with Count Salasco, the chief of the staff of the Piedmontese army, and General Hess, Quartermaster-General of the Austrians, agreed on the terms of a convention, providing for the departure of the Sardinian troops and the capitulation of the city.

During the night of the 5th and the morning of the 6th, the King and the whole Piedmontese army retired by the road to Turin. On Sunday, the 6th, the Austrian army, very strong and in the finest order, entered the city, and in a few hours civil and military occupation was established. The utmost silence prevailed during the passage of the troops through the Corso and principal streets. The city has been deserted by all the nobility, many of the better families, and by an immense majority of the people. On the morning of the 7th, a proclamation appeared, signed by Field-Marshal Radetzky, declaring the city and province of Lombardy in a state of siege, stating that all offences against good order would be tried by martial law, and nominating the Prince Schwarzenberg military governor of Milan. The greatest order prevailed, both on the part of the Austrian troops and the Milanese people. Not an offensive word was uttered on either side.

The following official bulletin is published by the *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 7th:—"The communications with the army are re-opened. After the battle of the 4th, his majesty had shut himself up in Milan, to decide its fate; but seeing that the increasing numbers of the enemy did not permit him to make an indefinite resistance, and wishing to save that town from the horror of being taken by assault or famine, the king has left it, in virtue of a capitulation, which guarantees life and property to the Milanese. Our army has retired behind the Ticino. His majesty was yesterday at Magenta. We will make known to the public, as soon as we have received them, the particulars of the operations of war of these latter days.—Turin, Aug. 7.—The Minister of War, COLLEONE."

This bulletin spread the utmost consternation through Turin. The populace, excited as was said by the agents of the ex-police, assembled and denounced in the most violent manner the liberal party, calling for the re-establishment of the authority of their king. A general pillage and massacre being apprehended, Turin was declared in a state of siege, a committee of public safety was appointed, and the Prince de Carignan took the command of all the troops on that side of the Ticino.

The Austrian General, Welden, passed the Po on the 3rd, and reached Bondono, on the road from Ferrara to Modena. He has thus not only entered the state of Modena, but has published a proclamation to the Bolognese, which declares his intention of putting down the revolutionary attempts against the authority of the Pope. This interference of Austria in the Romagna must add to the complication of the Italian question.

The English minister, Sir George Hamilton, had a conference with the grand duke of Tuscany, on the 6th, at Florence, and delivered an official note, offering the mediation of England, in the event of an

penses of my discourses are defrayed, not "by mendicancies," but from the sale of our Anti-Popish publications, which are worth the price, according to the assertion "of your best men," and which even you could not have written better, for you do not know what Popery in fact is just now. And this you please to call in your "meekness of wisdom—adventures!" Have you ever heard the truths I expose, and which must be undeniable, since no Jesuit has ever been able to disprove them, and since they have drawn upon me the vengeance of every open and avowed Jesuit? Ask the forty-four true Christian churches of London, where I have exposed GRATIS the plundering and destroying system of the moral cholera—the Church of Rome—and you will then know "the object" of our protesting mission. You say "I may be a good man," and I hope that you will prove to be "a good man," not only by inserting this reply, but even by promoting every movement like mine, which tends to uproot the venomous tree of Popery by its own destroying sap. I hope that you will not in the future act contrary to the gospel you preach, and look upon reformed and regenerated brethren in Christ as upon aliens or adventurers. Be so kind as to tell me frankly, why you have omitted those expressions of the Rev. R. Ashton that provoked "the spirit of rebuke" in my convert? Why have you reported, "No other evening would be suitable," in place of "On no other evening will the pulpit be open for the purpose required;" that is, for the exposition of the evil deeds of Rome and the Jesuits? Had the Rev. R. Ashton been less explicit in answering to an ardent Protestant, my convert would not have been tempted to commit such a sin as you lay to my charge. I, for my part, feel already, without having the honour to know Mr. Ashton, that he is full of "meekness and true Christian charity," and an ardent promoter of every endeavour that leads to the downfall of Roman Paganism in this country. The following genuine note of mine—the only one which I ever addressed myself to the Rev. R. Ashton—will enlighten the public on the guilty parties, if there are such:—

"12, Church-street, Islington, July 31, 1848.

Sir,—I received a note from Dr. Morison, from which I see that one of my converts, whom I employ in writing in my name for chapels, has sent you an answer which seems to have offended you. I immediately questioned him, and then he showed me your note, and said that he considered it an insult by your saying, that "on no evening your pulpit will be opened for my exposition of Popery;" and that no minister has said so. He is an ardent enemy of Popery, and considers every one who does not forward my labours as an indirect promoter of Jesuitism. However, I, for my part, leave to every one to act as he pleases; and if not received by one, I try another, and our Lord helps me to find many who help me to expose the evil of Popery. Therefore you must not lay to my charge any displeasure which the lines of my convert may have produced, and I would thank you for a copy of them, as I really do not know what they contain. In the conviction that you will be satisfied with this apology, I thank God for your having been the cause of my not confiding in the future to any of my converted friends, and will try to write my letters myself, to avoid such annoyance in the future. May God guide you in the right way, is the prayer of your most obedient servant. (Signed) "JOHN TEODOR."

As an answer, some friend sent me the *British Banner*, where I found a fine specimen of how gilded respectability testifies its charity towards honest poverty and regenerated virtue! I believe that such an excellent minister of the gospel as the Rev. R. Ashton is known to be, will, with all other parties, forgive as they wish to be forgiven, and combine with new vigour to help the Slavonian Mission to pull down the slowly-creeping serpents of Rome, whom even the Romanists of the continent are tearing to pieces from all sides.

Protestants of Great Britain! now is the time to strike at the root of the evil—Rome, paganism, and infidelity. Look on the cathedral of Lambeth, and do not provoke by your lukewarmness another such wrath of our Lord. Oh! hear the voice of a poor, oppressed, but sincere missionary of truth—and do for your posterity what your protesting forefathers have done for you. I ask you, in the name of the omnipotent God, will you combine with me against Rome—or must I leave your island, and moan and weep over your fate, saying, Oh, British Jerusalem, how little thou knowest those vipers thou art nourishing in thy bosom?

Having done what I consider my duty,

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
JOHN TEODOR.

12, Church-street, Islington, Aug. 4, 1848.

[We need scarcely remind our readers that we do not hold ourselves responsible for anything contained in this letter—either as to its language, facts, sentiments, or spirit. We give it insertion as a mode of uttering our protest against the unfairness of knocking down a man, and then stifling his cries against injustice. We have seen as much of this in some quarters as to induce us to break through our general rule of not allowing the affairs of other newspapers to be commented upon in our own.—Ed. Noncon.]

NEW USE OF WASTE STEAM.—A manufacturer, who has a steam engine, which discharges much waste steam, conceived the idea of using it to raise pineapples. The steam was introduced under the roots of the plants, and the heat and moisture united acted so powerfully, that the pineapples soon ripened; while the body of the plant, being exposed all day to the open air, assumes a healthy and agreeable taste, which renders the fruit far superior to those which have been ripened in hothouses.

BANKING HOURS.—It will be remembered that the Bank of England and City bankers close daily business at four o'clock since May last. The plan has been found to succeed so well, that arrangements are making by the West-end bankers to adopt it from the 1st October next.

THE DOUBLE MURDER NEAR SWANSEA.—The High Sheriff has received a communication from the Secretary of State to the effect that the lives of the two men, Martin and Leary, who were sentenced to death at the late assizes by Mr. Justice V. Williams, will be spared. They are to be transported for life.

FUNERAL OF EDWARD BAINES, ESQ.

The mortal remains of this gentleman, says the *Leeds Mercury*, were deposited in their last resting-place on Thursday, in the presence of many thousands of sorrowing spectators. The place of sepulture is at the north-west corner of the cemetery at Woodhouse, and very near the place where the late Rev. John Ely and the Rev. Dr. Hamilton are interred.

The death of Mr. Baines has been, since its occurrence on the 3rd instant, the subject of conversation and regret in every circle and company in this and other localities, and the voluntary arrangements entered into to do honour to his memory, proved, if any such proof were needed, the very high esteem felt for his character by his fellow-townsmen and others. A stronger or more general expression of regret and sympathy was never manifested on any similar occasion in this town. The shops in all the principal streets were altogether or partially closed; thousands of our gentlemen, merchants, traders, shopkeepers, and artisans, appeared in mourning attire in the streets and along the entire route from the deceased's house in King-street to the cemetery; and all, or nearly all, the officers, honorary or otherwise, of public bodies, attended to pay their last tribute of respect to one who in his life had successfully co-operated with them in promoting the public and general interests of the town, and who for so long a space of time had occupied so prominent a position in this great community. In addition to the very large attendance of the inhabitants of the borough, many gentlemen were present from Huddersfield, Wakefield, Bradford, and other places in this county.

Amongst those present were men of every religious denomination, and of every political party, all mingling their sorrows and regrets for the loss of a neighbour and a friend. Indeed, but for the solemnity of the scene, and the sorrow pictured on every countenance, the attendance would have indicated a triumphal celebration rather than anything else. In one sense this was so. It was the crowning seal put to the triumphant termination of a long, a useful, a successful, and an honourable career.

Of course it is difficult to estimate the number of people who congregated at different points of the route, and at the cemetery, but it is supposed by some that there were not fewer than 10,000 spectators, whilst others speak of double that number.

His worship the Mayor of this borough invited all the members of the Council to accompany him to the funeral in procession, and with the exception of some who are ill or out of town, nearly all attended. There were more than forty out of the sixty-four present.

The Guardians of the Leeds Poor-law Union also attended in their official capacity to testify their respect for the deceased, who was an *ex-officio* member of their board.

At a meeting of the friends of the deceased, held in the Court-house, on Saturday, the 5th inst., convened "to consider in what manner the deep respect and veneration so universally felt towards our late excellent townsman, may most appropriately be manifested on the occasion of his interment,"—the following resolution, moved by Darnton Lupton, Esq., and seconded by Matthew Gaunt, Esq., was unanimously passed:—

That it is respectfully recommended to the friends of the late Edward Baines, Esq., to accompany his remains, on the day of his funeral, from East Parade Chapel to the place of burial, in procession; as a token of deep sympathy with his bereaved widow and numerous descendants, and as a justly merited expression of esteem and respect for a man who deserves long to live in the memories and affections of his fellow-countrymen.

In addition to this the master printers made arrangements for attending the funeral in a body; and a number of shopkeepers issued a memorial calling upon their neighbours to join them in closing their shops during the hours fixed for the interment.

John Clapham, Esq., O. Willans, Esq., George Goodman, Esq., H. H. Stansfeld, Esq., Peter Willans, Esq., Peter Fairbairn, Esq., R. Newsome, Esq., all of Leeds; and Ebenezer Smith, Esq., of London, officiated as pall-bearers on the occasion.

In consequence of the smallness of the Cemetery chapel, religious service took place in East Parade Independent chapel, where the deceased had been accustomed to attend. In order to prevent confusion, the admission to the chapel was by ticket. The Rev. T. Scales, the respected minister of Queen-street chapel, delivered an address to the congregation, from which we extract the following tribute to his public and political character:—

We mourn the death of a patriot, a philanthropist, and a Christian—of a friend to his country and his kind—who has not lived in vain; and who, by long and faithful services in almost every good cause, has entitled himself to the gratitude and esteem of his contemporaries, and whose name will be had in honour by generations long to come. Mr. Baines has been called to occupy an important sphere, and to exercise a powerful influence, not in this town or county alone, but in the affairs and destinies of the empire at large. Here, his name stands associated with almost every step that has been taken and every effort made for the advancement and elevation of society amongst us. To every local institution for the relief of the destitute, the instruction of the ignorant, the promotion of knowledge and science, as well as to our benevolent and charitable institutions generally, he has uniformly rendered his valuable aid. Wherever abuses and grievances existed he has been as indefatigable to detect them, as he was fearless to expose them; wherever reforms were required, whether parochial or national, he was among the first and most earnest to demand and advocate them. And he has lived to see great changes, to many of which his own talents and exertions have in no slight degree contributed. During more than half a century, Mr. Baines has been an inhabitant of this town, and from the first he has aimed and assiduously laboured to promote its

various interests, manufacturing and commercial, civil and political, moral and religious. In almost all these departments his influence throughout this long and eventful period may be traced, and it has been most beneficially exerted. So that there is scarcely another man—I confess I know not another—who has lived amongst us to so good purpose, or who has done so much to serve and benefit us as a community. When, therefore, his fellow-citizens raised Mr. Baines to the honour of representing them in Parliament, it was but the grateful return for lengthened and faithful, and inestimable services,—it was but the well-deserved homage which they paid to public virtue and usefulness—the *palmum qui meruit ferat*—delayed perhaps too long, and due to none so much as to him, from the first moment that they had the power of conferring it. That in his capacity as a public journalist, a political writer, and a statesman, Mr. Baines was governed by upright and patriotic considerations, and sought his country's weal and happiness, even those who differed from his opinions will, I doubt not, for the most part, readily and candidly admit; but how deeply do they feel it, and how unhesitatingly must they affirm it, whose privilege it was to act with him, and who had the best opportunities of marking his course and labours, and the spirit which ever animated them.

(From the *Bradford Observer*.)

Mr. Baines was a remarkable man. We have seen him, ere now, compared to the American printer, Franklin, and in many of the characteristics which distinguished the illustrious leader of the great republic there was a striking resemblance in the successful career of Mr. Baines. He was the son of Mr. Richard Baines, of Preston, in Lancashire. He was born at Walton-le-Dale, in that county, on the 5th of February, 1774; and he was therefore in his 56th year. He was placed at an early age under the care of his uncle, Mr. Thomas Rigg, of King's Land, Hawkehead, and received his first public education at the Free Grammar School in that town. Returning to Preston at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to a Mr. Walker as a printer. Before his term of apprenticeship expired, he removed to Leeds for improvement, and entered that town as a journeyman printer, seeking his fortunes and bent upon advancement. Engaging himself with the publishers of the *Leeds Mercury*, he served the remainder of his time in that office, and thus commenced his connexion with a paper whose talent, power, and influence in this part of England is well known and appreciated. In the year 1801, Mr. Baines, by great industry and thrift, was enabled to purchase the paper on which he had worked, and thus, at the age of twenty-seven, the compositor became the proprietor. From this time, the *Leeds Mercury*, from being a mere local journal of small dimensions and feeble power, gradually acquired an extensive political influence throughout this part of England, and from that time to the present it has uniformly maintained the principles of civil and religious liberty with zeal and consistency. His whole after career, thus auspiciously commenced, show the power and triumph of a great spirit.

The various political struggles that have occurred during the last fifty years, have been greatly advanced by the personal exertions and influence of Mr. Baines. His great exertions received a public acknowledgment in 1834 by his return to Parliament for the borough of Leeds; he continued the representative of Leeds in three successive Parliaments, and retired owing to impaired health at the dissolution of Parliament in 1841. His career as a legislator was distinguished by the same steadfastness to reform and economy, and the same consistency, activity, and regard for the public good, he had manifested throughout life; and after bearing a distinguished and honourable part in the labours of the Senate, during a period of great interest and importance, he retired from public life amidst the regrets of all parties, both in the Senate and amidst his own constituency.

The subsequent period of his life was spent in discharging his magisterial and other public duties, and in the exercise of those personal and social virtues which distinguished him as a citizen and a Christian.

MR. BAINES AS A MAN OF BUSINESS.—IMPORTANCE OF HOMELY VIRTUE.—The *Leeds Mercury* is publishing an interesting memoir of this distinguished Christian and philanthropist, from which we extract the following pleasing passage, as a stimulant and example to young men in business:—

On his marriage Mr. Baines took a house, with a commodious printing office adjoining, in Dickinson's-court, Briggate. And soon came those interesting stimulants to the energies of a virtuous man—children: two boys were born within the first two years. Nor was the heart and mind wanting to answer to the demands. It is believed that the conduct of Mr. Baines at this period was a perfect model for young tradesmen; and that his humble but happy household was also a model for young husbands and wives. At five o'clock in the morning, and, when occasion required, at four or three, was the young printer out of bed; and whatever neighbour rose early was sure to find him in his office. He was above no kind of work that belonged to his own trade. He not only directed others, but worked himself both at case and press. He kept his own books; and they still remain to attest the beautiful regularity and neatness with which he kept them, though he had had no training to that department. Not a penny went out or came in but had its record, either in his office or his domestic account-books. He knew exactly where he was every week of his life.

His customers and friends steadily increased, for it was found that he was to be entirely depended upon for whatever he undertook. With a spirit that stooped to no meanness, but with a nature that cheerfully yielded all respect and courtesy—with a temper as steady as it was sanguine and happy—with constant prudence and unflinching attention to duty—he won the confidence of every one that knew him. His punctuality and method were exemplary. He did his business in all respects in the best way. He not only took the employment for his

press that came, but he devised and suggested publications, and joined others in executing them. His spirit, intelligence, and industry were equal to any thing; and still prudence ruled over the whole. He printed his father-in-law's "Analysis of the Bible" in 1799 and 1800—a large quarto volume, which was no mean undertaking for a beginner. Ever long he joined one of his earliest, warmest, and best friends, the Rev. Edward Parsons, minister of Salem Chapel, and the Rev. Dr. Edward Williams, principal of Rotherham College, in publishing editions of the valuable works of Watts and Doddridge, each in seven or eight large octavo volumes.

His domestic economy was admirable. He began by laying down the rule that, as he had to make his own way in the world, he would never spend above half his income; and he acted upon it. Great was the effort and many the contrivances required to carry out his purpose. But husband and wife being entirely of one mind, equally assiduous, and equally prudent, the thing was done. One secret of his frugality was, that he treated no artificial wants. He always drank water, and neither took his glass of ale at dinner, nor of spirits and water at night. He never smoked pipe or cigar, justly thinking it a waste of time and money, and that to gratify a taste which does not exist naturally, but has to be formed. He took no snuff. Neither tavern nor theatre saw his face. His visiting acquaintance was small and select. Yet he was not an earth-worm. He became a regular visitor for the Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society, and was a man of public spirit. The pure joys of domestic life, the pleasures of industry, and the sweet satisfaction of doing good, combined to make him as happy as he was useful.

Thus it will be seen, that the foundation of Mr. Baines's success in life and of his eminent usefulness was laid in those homely virtues which are too often despised by the young and ardent, but which are of incomparably greater value than the most shining qualities—in integrity, industry, perseverance, prudence, frugality, temperance, self-denial, and courtesy. The young man who would reap his harvest must plough with his heifer.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INQUIRY.

On Wednesday night, the different clubs into which the National Assembly is divided held meetings on the subject of the documents now in the course of publication, in support and justification of the Committee of Inquiry into the origin of the insurrection of June. The following is a summary of the steps taken to prevent the committee from printing the whole of those already printed. The Government and the Republicans *de la Voile*, the Friends of MM. Ledru Rollin and Flocon, were most anxious to prevent the publication of any. With this view, they addressed themselves to M. Thiers and Odilon Barrot, the President of the Committee of Inquiry. M. Odilon Barrot was at first unwilling to suppress anything; but at length, both expressed their willingness, for the sake of peace, to support the new publication; but, they made the condition that the National Assembly should pass an *ordre du jour* motive, which would do full justice to the committee, and justify its report. They, besides, required that the Government should demand the authority of the Assembly for the prosecution of MM. Louis Blanc and Causseidière. The Moderate party, however, which met on Tuesday evening, was not satisfied with this arrangement; and declared unanimously in favour of the publication of the documents even though the Government should consent to the prosecution of Louis Blanc and Causseidière. It was then suggested by some of the members of the committee, that they should, at all events, suppress the depositions of MM. Marrast, de Lamartine, and Ledru Rollin, the last two of whom, in their evidence, charged General Cavaignac with having refused to take the measures pointed out to him as necessary for the prevention of the insurrection, when on the eve of breaking out. This part of the evidence had been studiously avoided in the report, and not the slightest mention is made of it. It was with this view that the affair was, on Wednesday, brought before the Assembly; the result of the short, but violent discussion which arose was, the determination that the whole of the documents should be published, without any reserve. When the discussion on the subject took place, and the Assembly decided that the whole of the documents should be distributed, M. Marie, Minister of Justice, sitting beside General Cavaignac, turned round and said, "It is shameful; it is factious!" General Cavaignac, who did not appear alarmed, merely replied, "*Le vin est tiré, il faut le boire*" (The wine is drawn, and must be drunk).

It appears there is evidence that, on the 3rd of May, two days before the meeting of the National Assembly, M. Ledru Rollin, M. Flocon, and others, met and discussed seriously whether, considering the badness of the elections, they ought not to prevent the opening the Assembly at all, and take means to send all the representatives away from Paris.

In the National Assembly, on Saturday, M. Marrast said that the documents relative to the inquiry into the events of June were so voluminous that their publication could not take place before Wednesday or Thursday. The discussion might consequently be fixed for Monday week.

M. Louis Blanc said, that he had heard that several of his colleagues intended to propose the non-publication of the documents. He insisted on the publication of all the documents without exception. M. Ledru Rollin made a similar request, and called for the communication of those already printed. M. Marrast replied that they should be communicated to him and his two co-accused, MM. Louis Blanc and Causseidière.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.—INTER-

VENTION IN ITALY.—The negotiations respecting Italy have issued in a definitive agreement to propose a joint mediation by England and France. Couriers were despatched on Wednesday from Paris to the Sardinian and Austrian head-quarters, with instructions to the diplomats for immediately negotiating an armistice. General Cavaignac, and M. Bastide, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, presented themselves on Friday to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. They were first requested to explain the object of the mediation between Austria and King Charles Albert. General Cavaignac refused to enter into any explanation. The will of the Assembly would ever be the rule of his conduct. He would ever act for the interest of France and for her honour and dignity. He firmly expected to be able to maintain peace in concert with Great Britain, and would not declare war except at the last extremity. Some members of the committee having demanded the documents, General Cavaignac refused. The pacific views of the French Government are indicated in the *Moniteur*. After claiming credit to the Government of General Cavaignac for thus far conducting the foreign policy of France on the principles laid down by M. de Lamartine in his memorable manifesto, the official organ thus proceeds:—

That policy the Government has faithfully and unreservedly followed. It must find itself sufficiently rewarded for its efforts, since it may now make the whole of France partake in the hopes which it feels of the prompt re-establishment of peace in Italy, through the mediation of France and England. The united action of the two powers has already begun to exercise its effects on several points of the Peninsula. And if any doubt could be felt as to the results, which may arise from the understanding of the two most influential nations of Europe, united in one and the same idea, and for an interest which is also that of the whole world, we would add that fresh motives for confidence and security would be found in the relations established between France and the other foreign powers. These relations are most amicable, and do not except from them even those Governments which the name of Republic might tend to render unfavourable towards France. We have, therefore, every reason to hope, that this mediation of France and England in Italy will be followed by a prompt and favourable result, and that it will serve as the prelude to a general pacification. The struggle which is being carried on in the Duchies, for interests of a comparatively secondary character, must be put a stop to. The German Parliament wished, we doubt not, that its first act should be one of conciliation; and it will unite itself to our efforts to bring about an arrangement already too long delayed. It will not forget, that the efficacy of its action depends on its wisdom. Thus the Republic, although scarcely constituted, will have resumed in Germany, in Italy, and in the whole of Europe, the place which the timid, irresolute, and complaisant policy of royalty had caused to be lost; and France will give to the grateful world the spectacle of a democracy which, after having regenerated Europe by its principles, knows how to keep within proper bounds all the elements of strength which it contains, and is ambitious of no glory but that of pacifying the world.

M. Gustave de Beaumont has been named Envoy Extraordinary of France to England, and has left Paris for London. It is said that M. de Tallenay has been superseded on account of his having been seen in the streets of London speaking to M. Guizot.

The *Réforme* states that the distress amongst the operative classes at Paris is every day becoming more intense. Crowds of famished women, children, and old men, are constantly to be seen waiting at the gates of the Luxembourg for the hour of the soldiers' meal, in expectation of receiving a portion of it. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the approaching winter.

THE LAW RELATIVE TO NEWSPAPERS.—The discussion on the bill relative to the caution money on journals was resumed on Tuesday, in the National Assembly. After the general discussion had been closed, M. Pascal Duprat brought forward an amendment tending to substitute for the guarantee of a sum of money deposited by each journal the personal responsibility of each writer. The amendment was rejected on Wednesday, by a majority of 402 to 342. On Thursday, the debate was resumed, the third article as follows:—Any attack by one of these means against liberty of religious worship, the principle of property, and the rights of family, shall be subject to an imprisonment of from one month to three years, and to a fine of from 1000 to 4,000*fr.* To article 4, "whoever shall excite hatred or contempt of the Republican Government shall be punished with an imprisonment of from one month to four years, and a fine of from 150*fr.* to 5,000*fr.*" M. Lagrange proposed, as an amendment, that after the words "Republican Government" should be introduced the following:—"or attack on the principle of the sovereignty of the people or of universal suffrage." After some discussion the Assembly being consulted decided that the amendment should be adopted, and that it be inserted in article 1:—

The eight military commissions, daily sitting and deciding on the fate of the 9,000 insurgents imprisoned in the gaols and forts in Paris, have already decided the fate of 2,718 of the accused. Of these, 1,396 have been set at liberty, 1,206 have been transported, and 116 of the most deeply implicated, have been ordered to be tried by courts-martial.

The following five persons, charged with having acted as chiefs during the insurrection of June, have been transferred from the Conciergerie to the military prison of the Rue de Cherche-Midi, preparatory to their trial by court-martial. Pinel Grandchamp, ex-Mayor of the 12th Arrondissement of Paris, during the 28th, 24th, 26th, and 26th of June; Alfred Defondrat, ex-officer of the Republican Guard, previously disbanded; François Desiré Gosselin, captain of the National Guard, 12th Legion; Henri François Travaille, and Joseph Cheminaud.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

SURRENDER OF MILAN TO THE AUSTRIANS.—CONCLUSION OF AN ARMISTICE.

All doubt as to the fall of Milan is now at an end. At two o'clock on the 4th the Austrians attacked the lines in front of the Porta Romana, and then retired. The King withdrew the whole of the Piedmontese army to the bastions which surround the city, and established his head-quarters in the old citadel. At midnight M. Razy, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Turin, and Mr. Campbell, the British Consul, accompanied two of the king's generals on a special mission to the head-quarters of Marshal Radetzky. The object of the consuls was to demand time for the removal of their nationals, whilst that of the generals appeared to be to prepare a capitulation. After a short discussion, the following terms were agreed to on both sides:—

1. The city of Milan shall not be injured.
2. As far as it depends on his Excellency the Field-Marshal, he promises to maintain, with respect to the past, all the indulgence that equity demands.
3. The return of the Sardinian army shall be divided into two days' march, as had been agreed on with the Sardinian generals.
4. His Excellency gives free exit to all persons wishing to leave the city by the road to Magenta (to Turin) up to 8 o'clock to-morrow night.
5. The Field-Marshal is to have the occupation of the Porta Romana at 8 to-morrow morning, and the free entrance of the army for the occupation of the city at noon.
6. The transport of sick and wounded shall be made in two days.
7. All these conditions are to be accepted by His Majesty the King of Sardinia.
8. The Field-Marshal demands the immediate liberation of all the generals, officers, and Austrian employees at present in Milan.

On the 5th, the populace became so enraged on hearing that a capitulation had been made, that they overturned the carriages of the King's suite, constituted him a nominal prisoner in the palace where he resided, and compelled him to promise to break off the agreement and give battle to the Austrians. The violence of the crowd was great; the most insulting language was used towards the King, and several shots were fired at him. Cries of "Death to Charles Albert!" "Death to the Traitor!" "We are sold!" "We are betrayed!" were heard on every side.

At three o'clock in the morning of the 6th, the mob who filled the Contrade were so frightened by the discharge of artillery charged with blank cartridge only, that they fled from the square, and everything being prepared, the King left the palace in safety on the road towards Turin. The Archbishop of Milan and the new Podesta went out to Field-Marshal Radetzky; and the latter, in conjunction with Count Salasco, the chief of the staff of the Piedmontese army, and General Haas, Quarter-master-General of the Austrians, agreed on the terms of a convention, providing for the departure of the Sardinian troops and the capitulation of the city.

During the night of the 6th and the morning of the 6th, the King and the whole Piedmontese army retired by the road to Turin. On Sunday, the 6th, the Austrian army, very strong and in the finest order, entered the city, and in a few hours civil and military occupation was established. The utmost silence prevailed during the passage of the troops through the Corso and principal streets. The city has been deserted by all the nobility, many of the better families, and by an immense majority of the people. On the morning of the 7th, a proclamation appeared, signed by Field-Marshal Radetzky, declaring the city and province of Lombardy in a state of siege, stating that all offences against good order would be tried by martial law, and commanding the Prince Schwarzenburg military governor of Milan. The greatest order prevailed, both on the part of the Austrian troops and the Milanese people. Not an offensive word was uttered on either side.

The following official bulletin is published by the Piedmontese Gazette of the 7th:—"The communications with the army are to be opened. After the battle of the 4th, his majesty had shut himself up in Milan, to decide its fate; but seeing that the increasing numbers of the enemy did not permit him to make an indefinite resistance, and wishing to save that town from the horror of being taken by assault or famine, the king has left it, in virtue of a capitulation, which guarantees life and property to the Milanese. Our army has retired behind the Ticino. His majesty was yesterday at Magenta. We will make known to the public as soon as we have received them, the particulars of the operations of war of these latter days.—Turin, Aug. 7.—The Minister of War, Collaudo."

This bulletin spread the utmost consternation through Turin. The populace, excited as was said by the agents of the ex-police, assembled and denounced in the most violent manner the liberal party, calling for the re-establishment of the authority of their king. A general pillage and massacre being apprehended, Turin was declared in a state of siege, a committee of public safety was appointed, and the Prince de Carignan took the command of all the troops on that side of the Ticino.

The Austrian General, Welden, passed the Po on the 3rd, and reached Bondeno, on the road from Ferrara to Modena. He has thus not only entered the state of Modena, but has published a proclamation to the Bolognese, which declares his intention of putting down the revolutionary attempts against the authority of the Pope. This interference of Austria in the Romagna must add to the complication of the Italian question.

The English minister, Sir George Hamilton, had a conference with the grand duke of Tuscany, on the 6th, at Florence, and delivered an official note, offering the mediation of England, in the event of an

attack on Tuscany. This offer was accepted. Florence was in a state of great alarm.

A meeting of the National Italian Association at Milan, on the 31st July, was interrupted by a striking personal incident. While Signor Mazzini was penning resolutions concerning measures of defence, several persons entered the room hastily from open-air meetings in the square of the Palace of Government, and announced that the people had resolved that Mazzini himself should take the reins of government. Presently a formal deputation from the people came to the room, and pressed the people's demand on M. Mazzini. The correspondent of the *Daily News* thus describes this scene:—

The deputation expressed the desire of the people amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the public present in the hall, as well as of the members of the Association. It was a sublime spectacle when Mazzini rose, and, without a moment's hesitation, or consultation with his committee, grouped round the President's table, impressively addressed the meeting and the deputation in answer to this offer of the dictatorship, (for such it really would have been,) and, after explaining his motives and reasons, refused the power offered him, and sat down amidst the deafening plaudits of his partisans, members of the Association, and of the whole crowded audience. It was in vain that the deputation insisted, entreated; Mazzini was inflexible in his determination. The reasons adduced by Mazzini for refusing to assume the power offered him, either conjointly with the Provisional Government (which as a Republican he could not accept, because of the engagements of that government with King Charles Albert) or independently of it, were the firm resolution not to be a cause of disunion, nor deprive Lombardy of the assistance which the Piedmontese army might yet render it in keeping back the Austrians. Another deputation succeeded the first, and received the same answer; and finally, to put an end to the insistence, manifested both by the people and those deputed by them, a deputation, composed of the nominal President of the Association and two members, went to the palace to announce the refusal of Mazzini, and to calm the effervescence of the people; which they succeeded in doing.

The Paris papers of Sunday announce the conclusion of an armistice for 45 days between the Austrian and Piedmontese armies.

Letters from Turin state that King Charles Albert was collecting the Lombard troops, and all the armed Italians who followed him, at Trecate, near Novara. He had established his head-quarters at Vigevano. It was believed that the King's head-quarters would be removed from Vigevano to Candia, and thence to Alessandria, where an imposing force was being assembled.

The Italian journals received in Paris on Monday announce the entrance of the Austrian army into the Legations, and that the Duke of Modena had returned to his states escorted by a foreign corps.

ROME.

Letters from Rome of the 4th of August represent matters as assuming daily a more unfavourable and cheerless position. On the 1st of August, the Chamber voted an address to the Pope, praying that instant measures might be taken for the protection of Italian independence, and stating that it was necessary instantly to enrol volunteers, raise supplies, and invite foreign aid. This address passed the upper house with slight opposition, and was presented by a deputation in the evening. An edict, which was torn down by the people, and not to be seen after eight o'clock in the morning, appeared on the 3rd, announcing that the ministry, which had for a long time past tendered its resignation, had that day requested to be allowed finally to withdraw, and that Count Edward Fabbri, Pro-Legate of Urbino and Pesaro, would take office in the new ministerial arrangement; that the confines of the state should be defended, for which purpose the late ministry had been authorized to make suitable arrangements. "Almighty God," it is added, "guards and watches over Italy, over the States of the Church, and commits the immediate keeping of it to the Great Protectress of Rome, Mary, ever blessed, and to the Prince of the Apostles." This edict, and the subsequent choice of a new Ministry, appears to have produced more tranquillity; the Guards were dismissed from the Chigi Palace, and the agitators broke up their sitting. The new Ministry was composed of—Corboli Bussy, Foreign Affairs; Count Fabbri, Interior; Lauro Lauri, Finance; Campello, War; Galletti, Police; Sturbinetti, Public Works.

A letter from Rome of the same date as the above, addressed to the *Univers*, says:—"We are in a state of complete anarchy; at the moment at which I write to you it is said that the Civic Guards are making common cause with the heroes of Vicenza and the other factions; that they have rejected and trampled under foot the Pontifical cockade, &c. God only knows what He reserves for Rome. Many persons are taking measures for putting themselves out of danger, and already have several of the Cardinals who were most threatened left the city. Still I believe that 1,000 faithful soldiers, commanded by an energetic man, would suffice to maintain order."

The Chamber of Deputies at Rome has voted an address to the Parliaments of Tuscany, Sardinia, and Naples, in order that they may all concert together for the safety of Italy. This address will be laid before each of the Parliaments by a Roman deputy.

AUSTRIA.

A deputation of the National Assembly had arrived at Innsbruck to present an address to the Emperor which contains the following passage:—"The people of Austria demand your immediate return, and look with confidence towards the fulfilment of your so often repeated promises." On the 6th, the Emperor returned a verbal answer, in which he said:—"Notwithstanding the state of my health, which is far from being re-established, I propose to

set out for Vienna to my faithful Austrians, by short stages, on the 8th inst. The expression of the loyal feelings of my people affords me the liveliest gratification."

Field-Marshal Radetzky is to be reinforced immediately with 15,000 troops from Vienna. The loss sustained by the Austrian army during the late engagements amounts to 3,000 men. The National Guard of Vienna have opened a subscription for presenting the Field-Marshal with a valuable sword.

Letters from Vienna of the 7th, in the German papers, give a splendid description of the festivals in honour of the Austrian successes in Italy, which were celebrated on that day. A grand parade of the troops and National Guards formed the centre of these festivities.

The *Gazette d'Augsburg* states that several cases of cholera have been observed at Vienna, but the disease only presented symptoms of the sporadic form.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, August 9.—After manifold changes and negotiations, the following Ministry was definitively resolved upon in the course of this day:—

President of the Council (without *porte-feuille*), the Prince of Leiningen.

Foreign Affairs, Mr. Heckscher, of Hamburg; Under-Secretaries of State, Mr. Von Bregeleben, of Darmstadt; and Baron Max Von Gagern, of Wiesbaden.

Interior, Mr. Von Schmerling, of Vienna; Under-Secretaries of State, Mr. Bassermann, of Mannheim; Mr. Von Wurth, of Vienna.

Justice, Mr. Robert Mohl, of Heidelberg; Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Widenmann, of Dusseldorf.

War, General Von Peucker; Under-Secretary of State, Major Von Brand; both of the Prussian army.

Finances, Mr. Von Beckerath, of Crefeld, near Dusseldorf; Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Mathy, of Karlsruhe.

Commerce, Mr. Duckwitz, of Bremen; Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Mevissen, of Cologne; Mr. Fallati, of Tubingen.

On the 10th, the debate on Hecker's election was proceeded with. The Assembly declared the election null and void, and requested the Government of Baden to institute a fresh election without delay.—*Ayes*, 350; *noes*, 116.

The Prince of Leiningen, President of the Council under the new Regent of Germany, has issued a manifesto, not only curious as emanating from a minister in actual possession of office, for the personal air that it wears in some parts, but also for its occasionally argumentative or even speculative tone. "If the German nation will he says, have, unity, it must not only will the means thereto, but also adopt the consequences thereof. There can be no more opposition of Bavarian, Prussian, Saxon, or any other interests, to those of Germany; for the former must be absorbed in the latter.

A perfectly established central state, in which again other perfectly established states of larger or smaller size were encased, would be virtually a monstrosity, and at the same time so expensive that the nation would not tolerate it. Experience, too, would soon teach us that sovereignty is not divisible. The imperial power must, above all, abolish as speedily as possible the diplomatic intercourse of the individual states at home and abroad, and concentrate it in its own hands. This is a vital question. It will and must equally honour and equally represent the interests of every part of Germany. It must appropriate to itself the unconditional disposal of the national forces, and take such measures respecting them as it may deem advisable. It must advance the customs lines to the frontiers of Germany. It must not allow the governments or the constituent state assemblies dependent on it to occupy themselves with matters that appertain to the National Assembly alone.

If, however, obedience to the original power be refused, punishment must follow with all speed. It must summon to its bar, and call to a strict account, all disobedient Ministers, generals, or other public functionaries. That power must dissolve State assemblies and corps d'armée if they oppose its commands. Only in this way will the imperial power be able to carry into effect the will of the nation, to restore a free and united Germany—supposing, of course, that such is really its will: only in this way will it obtain the requisite power for the reintroduction of order, the restoration of tranquillity, and, at the same time, of progress at home; only in this way will it succeed in the satisfactory solution of those social questions which neither the eloquence of oratory nor the thunders of artillery are henceforth in a position to dispose of in perpetuity.

The German Assembly, on the 4th instant, resolved on the abolition of capital punishment, by 288 to 146. The debate was characterised by calm but eloquent discussion on both sides.

M. Bunsen will probably return to London shortly. It is asserted that he positively declined the post of Foreign Minister at Frankfort, first offered to Baron Stockmar. It is said that in order to induce M. Bunsen to accept office, Baron Stockmar offered to work under his orders, or rather to assist him, without either place or retribution.

FRANKFORT, August 6.—Lord Cowley has had several conferences with the new Foreign Secretary, and I have reason to believe that the British Plenipotentiary's pacific representations found a ready hearer in His Serene Highness. The long interrupted commerce of England with the Baltic may in a week or two be resumed again. The Government of one of the great German states will be empowered by the Archduke Regent to conclude the armistice on behalf of the empire. The conditions arrived at in the last conferences of all are said to be a little more favourable to Germany.

PRUSSIA.

The National Assembly on the 4th held a length-

ened debate on the portion of the draft constitution, dealing with capital punishment: eventually, the abolition, with exceptions in cases of martial law, &c., was carried, by 294 to 37. On the 9th the several amendments moved to the clauses of the act abolishing the punishment of death were then discussed, and by the divisions the bill was materially altered. The maintenance of capital punishment in cases of high treason was negatived by 315 votes against 28. The sitting was suspended, and resumed at one o'clock, when the debate was continued. The extreme penalty is retained by the bill for murder "with deliberation;" but the amendment abolishing it for this crime also, was adopted by a majority of 168. The proposition for retaining it in case of war or a state of siege, was, after two divisions, affirmed. A proviso is introduced, that all sentences of death passed during a state of war shall be cancelled by the conclusion of peace. What is to be considered a state of siege is to be defined by a future act. The result is, that the power of passing sentence of death is reserved only to courts-martial; the substitute in all cases of crime judged by the ordinary courts is imprisonment for life with hard labour.

BERLIN, August 8.—The grand parade of the Civic Guard took place this morning on the Linden, in honour of the Vicar of the Empire. The officers have got as far as a tuft of feathers, which distinguishes and dignifies the hat of everyday life; but as yet nothing like a uniform is worn. The cavalry only have a strip of silver lace on the shoulder of the black coat and a forage cap. Their arms are in perfect order. It is the moral and political influence of this organized body of nearly 30,000 of the *élite* of the citizens that gives them such weight. A German and Prussian banner were carried side by side, and the whole of the Civic Guard defiled before them, carrying arms as they passed, but no cheers were given.

Cholera has penetrated the Prussian frontier *via* Tilsit. According to the *Spensersche Zeitung* there have been, up to the present time, sixteen cases of Asiatic cholera in Berlin, of which fourteen have terminated fatally. In Petersburg six hospitals have been closed in consequence of the decline of the disease.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Parliament, in their sitting of the 3rd inst., almost unanimously resolved the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance with Germany.

Intelligence from Pesth of the 3rd inst. states, that the Hungarian Minister, Count Batthyani, had communicated to the deputies of the Diet, in two private sittings of the Chamber, the proposal of the Bann of Croatia. It is said that the Chambers proposed some modification, and that Count Batthyani was commissioned to return to Vienna, with full power to carry on the negotiations with the Bann. Great hopes are entertained for the amicable settlement of the differences between Hungary and Croatia.

RUSSIA.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* of the 1st instant, publishes a long *exposé*, by the Emperor, of his motives for intervention in the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. It states, in the most positive terms, that the intervention is with the consent and concurrence of the Ottoman Porte, and that the Russian troops will act only in accord, if action should become necessary, with those of the Sultan.

The *National* publishes a letter, dated St. Petersburg, the 2nd instant, which states that great dissatisfaction prevailed in that capital in consequence of an additional issue of paper money. The central provinces of the empire are, it is said, threatened with a famine, in consequence of the numerous fires, and the ravages of the cholera, which prevented the cultivation of the land. That fearful malady was at length sensibly diminishing, both at Moscow and at St. Petersburg.

The *Breslau Gazette* gives the following accounts, dated Warsaw, 4th instant:—"The first detachment of the Russian army is only two miles distant from the Prussian frontier. The soldiers are divided between the town and villages. The vanguard is formed of the light infantry. 40,000 men are encamped round Warsaw. In the whole of the kingdom of Poland there are two corps of army, 50,000 strong. On the 4th instant the Emperor of Russia had been expected at Warsaw, but his Majesty's arrival was postponed on account of the ravages of the cholera at St. Petersburg.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

By the mail steamer "Dee," which left St. Thomas on the 16th of July, we hear of a revolution in the Danish island of St. Croix. The negroes rose in rebellion, and extracted from the local Governor a declaration of their immediate freedom; the Government in Copenhagen having but lately decreed gradual emancipation in twelve years. The rising was deliberately planned, but it occurred prematurely: a slave woman revealed the negro plans to her white mistress, and so the movement was precipitated. The slaves rose on the 3rd of June, and took possession of Christiansted and Frederickssted; attacked, sacked the government houses, and committed universal pillage and destruction. The merchants retreated on board a Danish frigate and two English ships; whose captains are greatly lauded for their generosity. The Governor was paralyzed, and offered no resistance to the movement: some accounts, indeed, charge him with complicity, and with having promised the negroes that they might "pillage a little, if no lives were taken." Fires were raised on the country estates all over the island. The negroes held away till Monday night; but then assistance was sent from the Spanish island of Porto Rico, in troops and artillery. The merchants de-

posed Governor Scholten, chose a Provisional Government, marched against the negroes and defeated them, and soon put the movement down throughout the island. Governor-General Oxholm arrived from St. Thomas, and ratified their acts. The Governor's act of immediate emancipation it was not thought safe to revoke; so that also was ratified. The merchants and negroes negotiated a tariff of wages, and fixed the hours of free labour. Many of the ring-leaders were shot; others were awaiting trial on the 13th.

The last accounts from the island of St. Thomas mention that the newly emancipated negro population have continued to behave in the most peaceable manner.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 16, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Parliamentary Electors Bill passed through committee, and was reported.

Lord CAMPBELL, in moving the consideration of the Commons' amendments on those of the Lords to the Public Health Bill, expressed his dissent from most of them, but inasmuch as the alternative was to accept them or to throw out the bill, for the sake of the public he asked their lordships to agree to them.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH complained that their lordships' amendments, to which the support of the Government had been promised, had been abandoned by them. The tendency of all the amendments made by the Lords was to extend the influence and benefits of the bill, to do so at the smallest cost, and to secure the proper appropriation of the money of the public to the object to which it was intended to be applied; but he believed by the Commons' amendments many places in the country would be altogether deprived of the advantage of its adoption, while in every local board as the bill stood there would be a power of jobbing which their lordships' amendments would have prevented. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE expressed his deep regret that the Commons had rejected their lordships' amendments, particularly those which gave a more efficient control over local boards; he trusted, however, that the provisions of the measure would lead to the exposure of the jobbing system, and thereby prevent its repetition. Lord REDESDALE complained of the rejection of the prevention of the smoke clause, and thought the bill ought to be sent back with it re-inserted, believing if that were done the Commons would agree to it. Lord PORTMAN also regretted the loss of the clause, but thought it would be unwise to return the bill with it re-inserted, which might have the effect of preventing its passing in the present session. The Duke of ARGYLL having expressed a similar opinion, the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Unlawful Oaths, &c. (Ireland) bill was also read a third time, with the insertion of an amendment, at the instance of the Earl of Roden, rendering it applicable, not only to the seizure of arms, but to ammunition of every description whatever; and their Lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, at the early sitting, the Report of Supply, and that of the Parochial Debt and Audit Bill lead to some discussion. The Renewable Leasehold Conversion (Ireland) Bill, after a speech from Mr. LAW in favour of exempting the Irish Society of the City of London from its operation, was committed, but was only partially proceeded with, when the Chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned till five o'clock. Having resumed at that hour, an hon. Member moved that the House be counted, when only thirty Members being found present, it stood adjourned until this day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

No confirmation has been received in Paris of the conclusion of an armistice of forty-five days, by the Austrian commander. The statement of *La Presse* that an armistice or suspension of arms for three days had been concluded between the belligerents, has been confirmed. It was reported, but not generally believed, that General Cavaignac was about to resign, because of the insupportable fatigue his office imposed upon him. The commission on the Constitution has concluded the amended draught of its report. The preamble has been but slightly modified. General Cavaignac, who was invited to attend the Commission, expressed himself in the most unqualified manner in favour of the election of the President of the Republic by universal suffrage. A resolution to that effect was carried by the majority of the Commission.

The *Daily News* contains the following exclusively, but its truth is more than doubtful:—

After date of previous advices, Milan was fired by the populace at eight different points, and that half the city has been destroyed. Fifty thousand persons have thus been rendered houseless. The facts respecting the burning of Milan were brought by the Princess Belgioioso, who has just arrived in Paris from her country-seat in the neighbourhood of Milan.

By the arrival of the *Hibernia* we learn that General Taylor had accepted his nomination to the Presidency. In congress the attempt to pass a sort of compromise bill for the government of the new territories has been defeated—the House of Representatives refusing even to entertain or discuss the bill which had passed the Senate, and of which the tendency was to permit the establishment of slavery in New Mexico and California. It seems pretty well settled now that no bill looking to such a result can obtain the assent of the House of Representatives.

THE AUSTRIANS BEFORE MILAN.—The following letter, written by a lady on the day preceding the surrender of Milan to the Austrians, will no doubt be read with interest:—

Milan, August 5th, 1848.

I hope to have an opportunity to-day to send you this, but fear it will not be the case, as the diligences are taken to make barricades with. It is an awful moment; I would not have ventured to stop through it if there had been any means of getting away, but the last ten days the places have been all taken.

They tell us, there is no danger whatever for the city, and that the French will be here to-day or to-morrow. I can only say, may God grant it, with all my heart, for I never was very brave; and now that I find myself in the midst of a war, I feel very doubtful as to what may be the result. Yesterday morning I came out to post a letter; I then read on the walls the King's proclamation that the camp was within three miles, and that when the alarm-bells rung, the citizens were immediately to form barricades, as the attack would have commenced without. I went out again to ask advice of a friend to whom we have been left in charge. As I went along, I saw they were closing the shops, but did not think anything of that, as they will do so here for almost nothing. I had not gone half-way up the Santa Radigonda when the alarm-bell rung; I thought really I should have died in the street from fear. All the bells began to ring, the people to run in all directions, and the Civic Guard were marched on to the bastion. At half-past three we heard the first cannon, which continued at short intervals till five o'clock. It was from the bastion, where a part of the Piedmontese army were placed. What alarmed us more than all the rest was to see one fire spring up after another all round Milan. As we could see the flames of two, we supposed them to be the work of spies, as they appeared to be within the walls; we heard at last that it was the Italians, who had set fire to empty houses to prevent them being a refuge for the Austrians. This first attack left the Italians victorious, as they beat back the Austrians, and took some pieces of cannon. They would not have approached so near, but the vagabonds were dressed as Piedmontese.

The Piedmontese fear nothing. The French must be here to-morrow or the day after at latest. They say to-day, but I think that it too soon. Garibaldi will attack them in the rear. A week ago he had six thousand men, and it is said now that he has nearly twenty. Some thousands of Piedmontese volunteers are on the march as well. By seven o'clock the barricades were formed, though not so high as formerly, for there are but few men to work at them. The women and children turned out, and we are barricaded all round. All the streets are the same; on the Corso they are very high. At night the sky was covered with flames. They kept the fires burning all through the night round Milan, I suppose for fear of surprise.

The cannonading has just recommenced, but it is very distant. I dread to hear it again, but my courage is far stronger than I could have expected it to be under such circumstances. There has not been time to inundate the country as was supposed, but if they fight well—and they ought to do so, for they seem full of courage—all will yet go well.

Charles Albert is here at the royal palace, or at this moment, perhaps, at the camp. If he does not betray us I have no fear, as, with his army and 50,000 Milanese, the Austrians ought to have tough work. If the Austrians do beat, God help us all. When I think of that I turn cold; but it appears impossible that such a thing should be; at the worst we must try to reach the consul's. The cannonading has again ceased. They told me last night that to-morrow will be the worst day. If the town is bombarded, we are in safety, as this house is like a fortress, and in the cellars we should be all right, but we trust it will not come to this.

IRELAND.

THE REBEL LEADERS—THE POTATO DISEASE—ENDOWMENT OF THE CATHOLICS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Cork, August 12th.

The insurrection is now entirely at an end, and people are at liberty to pursue their avocations, undisturbed by the minute and ample arrangements for a general massacre prescribed by Mr. John Mitchel and his disciples. It is wonderful what a change has come over this country within a short space of time, in consequence of the proceedings resulting in the capture of Mr. Smith O'Brien. Even the boldest agitators only required to be brought face to face with a civil war, to make them shrink from a contingency which was the legitimate consequence of their own exhortations. The cool and connoisseur-like directions for killing and maiming, and the other incentives to atrocities which disgrace war, addressed by the Confederates to the lowest part of the population, have become as disgusting as they were once exciting. For the present, Ireland is not destined to exhibit the phenomenon involved in eating a harvest without earning it. And touching the 40,000 troops whom Mr. Lalor proposed to kill or capture, the achievement deserves to rank with the celebrated expedition of the captain in the play for subduing a garrison single-handed. Meanwhile the proposer himself occupies a position not unworthy of his design in the gaol of Nenagh. The heroes of the Confederation evidently did not consider that there could be no such thing as amateur warfare. They did not calculate the scope and duration of the contest which they invited with the greatest empire in the world. Still, they were not prepared for the overwhelming effects of a defeat sustained without even one soda bottle cracked in the whole campaign, to illustrate the military science of Bermuda. Accordingly, it is not uncommon with them to make vehement protestations of what they would do, in contingencies that are now impossible, in order to cover themselves from the disgrace of actual and ridiculous failure. They are dissatisfied that there was not a battle, forsooth! Like their prototype of comedy, they will swear they were planet-struck upon the occasion. The majority of the Confederates, however, have the sense to be convinced by the late events of the wildness and extravagance of their principles. They yielded to circumstances according to good precedent. Repentance entitles them to the most favourable construction of their past conduct; and for the future, people are disposed to allow to Irish heroism the charity of silence.

There could not, however, be a greater mistake, or a greater misuse of the triumph the Government have obtained, than to rest secure in the belief, that by the suppression of the insurrection, all that is necessary has been done for the future peace of Ireland. On the contrary, if the interval of tranquillity thus secured be not employed for the introduction of measures of amelioration, the same danger exists that the spirit of disaffection prevailing, and pervading the whole Catholic population, may eventuate in a struggle wider, more prolonged, and more destructive than the last.

The most prominent of the insurgents continue still at large. Suspicion rests on one of them, of doubtful character, of having purchased his own safety by the betrayal of his associates. It is a singular and a revolting circumstance, in confirmation of this suspicion, that of those who accompanied Mr. O'Brien, and were the nearest to his person, no less than fourteen have

been found to swear informations against that unfortunate gentleman. But however questionable Mr. Doheny's conduct may be in other respects, he is not in the least equivocal as a rebel. Persons notice with surprise the entire absence from the scene of another individual also, who might be supposed to be particularly obnoxious to the Government, from his having been one of the most furious writers of sedition, and personally associated with its ablest, boldest, and most indomitable champion. Now that their capacity for mischief is destroyed, the feeling of the country is strongly and universally against any unnecessarily severe punishment of men who, however mistaken, were actuated by not sinister motives. Great sympathy is expressed, in particular, for Mr. Meagher, on account of his youth and eloquence, and an impression that he was hurried into the affair through a feeling of devotion for Mr. O'Brien, and in order to avoid the suspicion of dishonour.

Far more than disaffection, the position of the harvest is calculated to inspire painful apprehensions for the state of things in this country during the ensuing year. A failure, for the fourth time, in the potato crop, and a period of incessant rain, which has almost destroyed the wheat, present to the country the prospect of another famine, with greatly diminished means to meet it. The accounts with reference to the potato vary widely, according as they relate to the extent of the disease over the country, or in the portions where it has appeared, the amount of injury done to the tuber, and, further, as they assume the probability of its progressing. From the mass of conflicting statements, it is difficult to arrive at any probable estimate; but the loss sustained, up to the present time, in yield and waste, would seem to be about one-fifth of the entire crop. This is in a great measure compensated by the vast quantity sown, and the diminished demand consequent upon the destruction of the cottier system of tenancy. As the entire hope of the country was staked this year upon the crop, nothing can be imagined more awful than the state of the population in the event of the failure becoming general—broken, hopeless, prostrate, and destitute of all chance as of all expectation of relief.

In obedience to a summons issued to the Roman Catholic bishops, those dignitaries have assembled in Dublin. Rumour says that they intend to address the Queen in favour of a general amnesty for the political offences committed in Ireland. But the object of the convocation has reference more probably to the proposed provision for the Catholic clergy. The opinions of the inferior clergy upon the subject have been often expressed, and are decidedly opposed to such a measure. They distrust the proposition thoroughly, and urge the inconsistency, upon the part of the Government, in thrusting kindness upon them, which they do not desire—which indeed they scoff at—while denying justice to the people at large.

The police which were drafted into the towns have been suffered to return to their stations, where the increase of outrage had rendered their presence necessary. The severe system of military occupation, however, is still maintained through the country. In some instances fever, produced by exposure to damp, has attacked the soldiers stationed in encampments, and obliged them to re-enter their barracks.

LATEST FROM THE INSURGENTS' QUARTERS.

Dillon, it is now positively ascertained, was severely wounded in the late affray at the common of Boulagh. O'Gorman appears to be wandering westward in search of some mode of escape to America, and Doheny, the most notorious and desperate among the Confederate leaders, the man upon whom the blame of the late movement seems chiefly to rest, is said to be in concealment near Cashel.

The following communication appears in *Saunders' News-letter* of Monday:—"Abbeyfeale, August 12.—This town is in a dreadful state of excitement. Fifty of the constabulary were ordered out last night, and proceeded on cars to the mountains. I went with them and ascertained that Richard O'Gorman, with 700 or 800 men, were there, and had attacked some commissariat stores coming here for the troops. Some police who were out on duty interfered, and a skirmish took place, but the force with which I went turned off the road, and I could not be allowed to go further with them. A man from this town remained with me, and we went to the commons, about six miles up the mountains. The roads were nearly all barricaded up with trees, stones, and the like. We crossed the ditches, and saw, after a long walk, several clusters of men, nearly all of whom were armed; they were firing shots, and appeared to be drilling."

A letter in the same journal, dated Limerick, Sunday night, says that a house filled with the refugees was attacked in the village of Castletown by a body of armed insurgents, and three of the inmates killed.

The trial of Mr. Martin was commenced at Dublin on Monday.

The *National* asserts that Mr. O'Gorman has escaped to Paris.

COMMITTAL AT LIVERPOOL FOR TREASONABLE CONSPIRACY.—Yesterday Joseph Cuddy, the pike-salesman of Dr. Reynolds, was committed by Mr. Rushton for trial at the assizes, on a charge of treasonable conspiracy. O'Brien, in whose possession a variety of pikes and other weapons were also found, was remanded till Saturday next.

The sale of the Duke of Buckingham's property at Stowe commenced yesterday.

SHOCKING DEATH.—A boy of thirteen has perished horribly in a mine at Gannow in Lancashire. He had just ascended the shaft, which is 175 yards deep, and was getting out of the tub, having one foot on the edge of it—it slipped, and he fell down the shaft—in falling, the body came in contact with a stay, and it was torn to pieces; a leg and thigh, the head, and then the rest of the corpse, were successively dashed to the bottom of the mine.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.

Since Monday evening the weather has been fine, and the supplies of foreign grain fresh in are large, particularly of Oats, but short of English. The trade generally rules heavily, at Monday's prices.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 2,220; Foreign, 10,150 quarters. Barley—Foreign, 12,500 quarters. Oats—English, 410; Irish, 1,760; Foreign, 46,710 quarters. Flour—English, 1,350 sacks.

attack on Tuscany. This offer was accepted. Florence was in a state of great alarm.

A meeting of the National Italian Association at Milan, on the 31st July, was interrupted by a striking personal incident. While Signor Mazzini was penning resolutions concerning measures of defence, several persons entered the room hastily from open-air meetings in the square of the Palace of Government, and announced that the people had resolved that Mazzini himself should take the reins of government. Presently a formal deputation from the people came to the room, and pressed the people's demand on M. Mazzini. The correspondent of the *Daily News* thus describes this scene:—

The deputation expressed the desire of the people amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the public present in the hall, as well as of the members of the Association. It was a sublime spectacle when Mazzini rose, and, without a moment's hesitation, or consultation with his committee, grouped round the President's table, immediately addressed the meeting and the deputation in answer to this offer of the dictatorship, (for such it really would have been,) and, after explaining his motives and reasons, refused the power offered him, and sat down amidst the deafening plaudits of his partisans, members of the Association, and of the whole crowded audience. It was in vain that the deputation insisted, entreated; Mazzini was inflexible in his determination. The reasons adduced by Mazzini for refusing to assume the power offered him, either conjointly with the Provisional Government (which as a Republican he could not accept, because of the engagements of that government with King Charles Albert) or independently of it, were the firm resolution not to be a cause of disunion, nor deprive Lombardy of the assistance which the Piedmontese army might yet render it in keeping back the Austrians. Another deputation succeeded the first, and received the same answer; and finally, to put an end to the insistence, manifested both by the people and those deputed by them, a deputation, composed of the nominal President of the Association and two members, went to the palace to announce the refusal of Mazzini, and to calm the effervescence of the people; which they succeeded in doing.

The Paris papers of Sunday announce the conclusion of an armistice for 45 days between the Austrian and Piedmontese armies.

Letters from Turin state that King Charles Albert was collecting the Lombard troops, and all the armed Italians who followed him, at Trecento, near Novara. He had established his head-quarters at Vigevano. It was believed that the King's head-quarters would be removed from Vigevano to Candia, and thence to Alessandria, where an imposing force was being assembled.

The Italian journals received in Paris on Monday announce the entrance of the Austrian army into the Legations, and that the Duke of Modena had returned to his states escorted by a foreign corps.

ROME.

Letters from Rome of the 4th of August represent matters as assuming daily a more unfavourable and cheerless position. On the 1st of August, the Chamber voted an address to the Pope, praying that instant measures might be taken for the protection of Italian independence, and stating that it was necessary instantly to enrol volunteers, raise supplies, and invite foreign aid. This address passed the upper house with slight opposition, and was presented by a deputation in the evening. An edict, which was torn down by the people, and not to be seen after eight o'clock in the morning, appeared on the 3rd, announcing that the ministry, which had for a long time past tendered its resignation, had that day requested to be allowed finally to withdraw, and that Count Edward Fabbri, Pro-Legate of Urbino and Pesaro, would take office in the new ministerial arrangement; that the confines of the state should be defended, for which purpose the late ministry had been authorised to make suitable arrangements. "Almighty God," it is added, "guards and watches over Italy, over the States of the Church, and commits the immediate keeping of it to the Great Protectress of Rome, Mary, ever blessed, and to the Prince of the Apostles." This edict, and the subsequent choice of a new Ministry, appears to have produced more tranquillity; the Guards were dismissed from the Chigi Palace, and the agitators broke up their sitting. The new Ministry was composed of—Corboli Bussey, Foreign Affairs; Count Fabbri, Interior; Lauro Lauri, Finance; Campello, War; Gallati, Police; Sturbinetti, Public Works.

A letter from Rome of the same date as the above, addressed to the *Univers*, says:—"We are in a state of complete anarchy; at the moment at which I write to you it is said that the Civic Guards are making common cause with the heroes of Vicenza and the other factions; that they have rejected and trampled under foot the Pontifical cockade, &c. God only knows what He reserves for Rome. Many persons are taking measures for putting themselves out of danger, and already have several of the Cardinals who were most threatened left the city. Still I believe that 1,000 faithful soldiers, commanded by an energetic man, would suffice to maintain order."

The Chamber of Deputies at Rome has voted an address to the Parliaments of Tuscany, Sardinia, and Naples, in order that they may all concert together for the safety of Italy. This address will be laid before each of the Parliaments by a Roman deputy.

AUSTRIA.

A deputation of the National Assembly had arrived at Innsbruck to present an address to the Emperor which contains the following passage:—"The people of Austria demand your immediate return, and look with confidence towards the fulfilment of your so often repeated promises." On the 5th, the Emperor returned a verbal answer, in which he said:—"Notwithstanding the state of my health, which is far from being re-established, I propose to

set out for Vienna to my faithful Austrians, by short stages, on the 8th inst. The expression of the loyal feelings of my people affords me the liveliest gratification."

Field-Marshal Radetzky is to be reinforced immediately with 15,000 troops from Vienna. The loss sustained by the Austrian army during the late engagements amounts to 3,000 men. The National Guard of Vienna have opened a subscription for presenting the Field-Marshal with a valuable sword.

Letters from Vienna of the 7th, in the German papers, give a splendid description of the festivals in honour of the Austrian successes in Italy, which were celebrated on that day. A grand parade of the troops and National Guards formed the centre of these festivities.

The *Gazette d'Augsburg* states that several cases of cholera have been observed at Vienna, but the disease only presented symptoms of the sporadic form.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, August 9.—After manifold changes and negotiations, the following Ministry was definitively resolved upon in the course of this day:—

President of the Council (without *porte-feuille*), the Prince of Leiningen.

Foreign Affairs, Mr. Heckscher, of Hamburg; Under-Secretaries of State, Mr. Von Bregeleben, of Darmstadt; and Baron Max Von Gagern, of Wiesbaden.

Interior, Mr. Von Schmerling, of Vienna; Under-Secretaries of State, Mr. Bassermann, of Mannheim; Mr. Von Wurth, of Vienna.

Justice, Mr. Robert Mohl, of Heidelberg; Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Widenmann, of Düsseldorf.

War, General Von Penker; Under-Secretary of State, Major Von Brand; both of the Prussian army.

Finance, Mr. Von Beckerath, of Orefeld, near Düsseldorf; Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Mathy, of Carlsruhe.

Commerce, Mr. Duckwitz, of Bremen; Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Mevissen, of Cologne; Mr. Fallati, of Tübingen.

On the 10th, the debate on Hecker's election was proceeded with. The Assembly declared the election null and void, and requested the Government of Baden to institute a fresh election without delay.—Ayes, 350; noes, 116.

The Prince of Leiningen, President of the Council under the new Regent of Germany, has issued a manifesto, not only curious as emanating from a minister in actual possession of office, for the personal air that it wears in some parts, but also for its occasionally argumentative or even speculative tone. "If the German nation will he 'have, have, unity, it must not only will the means thereto, but also adopt the consequences thereof. There can be no more opposition of Bavarian, Prussian, Saxon, or any other interests, to those of Germany; for the former must be absorbed in the latter."

A perfectly established central state, in which again other perfectly established states of larger or smaller size were enclosed, would be virtually a monstrosity, and at the same time so expensive that the nation would not tolerate it. Experience, too, would soon teach us that sovereignty is not divisible. The imperial power must, above all, abolish as speedily as possible the diplomatic intercourse of the individual states at home and abroad, and concentrate it in its own hands. This is a vital question. It will and must equally honour and equally represent the interests of every part of Germany. It must appropriate to itself the unconditional disposal of the national forces, and take such measures respecting them as it may deem advisable. It must advance the customs lines to the frontiers of Germany. It must not allow the governments or the constituent state assemblies dependent on it to occupy themselves with matters that appertain to the National Assembly alone.

If, however, obedience to the original power be refused, punishment must follow with all speed. It must summon to its bar, and call to a strict account, all disobedient Ministers, generals, or other public functionaries. That power must dissolve State assemblies and corps d'armée if they oppose its commands. Only in this way will the imperial power be able to carry into effect the will of the nation, to restore a free and united Germany—supposing, of course, that such is really its will: only in this way will it obtain the requisite power for the reintroduction of order, the restoration of tranquillity, and, at the same time, of progress at home; only in this way will it succeed in the satisfactory solution of those social questions which neither the eloquence of oratory nor the thunders of artillery are henceforth in a position to dispose of in perpetuity.

The German Assembly, on the 4th instant, resolved on the abolition of capital punishment, by 288 to 146. The debate was characterised by calm but eloquent discussion on both sides.

M. Bunsen will probably return to London shortly. It is asserted that he positively declined the post of Foreign Minister at Frankfurt, first offered to Baron Stockmar. It is said that in order to induce M. Bunsen to accept office, Baron Stockmar offered to work under his orders, or rather to assist him, without either place or retribution.

FRANKFORT, August 6.—Lord Cowley has had several conferences with the new Foreign Secretary, and I have reason to believe that the British Plenipotentiary's pacific representations found a ready hearer in His Serene Highness. The long interrupted commerce of England with the Baltic may in a week or two be resumed again. The Government of one of the great German states will be empowered by the Archduke Regent to conclude the armistice on behalf of the empire. The conditions arrived at in the last conferences of all are said to be a little more favourable to Germany.

PRUSSIA.

The National Assembly on the 4th held a length-

ened debate on the portion of the draft constitution, dealing with capital punishment: eventually, the abolition, with exceptions in cases of martial law, &c., was carried, by 294 to 37. On the 9th the several amendments moved to the clauses of the act abolishing the punishment of death were then discussed, and by the divisions the bill was materially altered. The maintenance of capital punishment in cases of high treason was negatived by 315 votes against 28. The sitting was suspended, and resumed at one o'clock, when the debate was continued. The extreme penalty is retained by the bill for murder "with deliberation;" but the amendment abolishing it for this crime also, was adopted by a majority of 168. The proposition for retaining it in case of war or a state of siege, was, after two divisions, affirmed. A proviso is introduced, that all sentences of death passed during a state of war shall be cancelled by the conclusion of peace. What is to be considered a state of siege is to be defined by a future act. The result is, that the power of passing sentence of death is reserved only to courts-martial; the substitute in all cases of crime judged by the ordinary courts is imprisonment for life with hard labour.

BERLIN, August 8.—The grand parade of the Civic Guard took place this morning on the Linden, in honour of the Vicar of the Empire. The officers have got as far as a tuft of feathers, which distinguishes and dignifies the hat of everyday life; but as yet nothing like a uniform is worn. The cavalry only have a strip of silver lace on the shoulder of the black coat and a forage cap. Their arms are in perfect order. It is the moral and political influence of this organized body of nearly 30,000 of the elite of the citizens that gives them such weight. A German and Prussian banner were carried side by side, and the whole of the Civic Guard defiled before them, carrying arms as they passed, but no cheers were given.

Cholera has penetrated the Prussian frontier via Tilsit. According to the *Spenersche Zeitung* there have been, up to the present time, sixteen cases of Asiatic cholera in Berlin, of which fourteen have terminated fatally. In Petersburg six hospitals have been closed in consequence of the decline of the disease.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Parliament, in their sitting of the 3rd inst., almost unanimously resolved the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance with Germany.

Intelligence from Pesth of the 3rd inst. states, that the Hungarian Minister, Count Batthyani, had communicated to the deputies of the Diet, in two private sittings of the Chamber, the proposal of the Bann of Croatia. It is said that the Chambers proposed some modification, and that Count Batthyani was commissioned to return to Vienna, with full power to carry on the negotiations with the Bann. Great hopes are entertained for the amicable settlement of the differences between Hungary and Croatia.

RUSSIA.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* of the 1st instant, publishes a long *apost*, by the Emperor, of his motives for intervention in the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. It states, in the most positive terms, that the intervention is with the consent and concurrence of the Ottoman Porte, and that the Russian troops will act only in accord, if action should become necessary, with those of the Sultan.

The *National* publishes a letter, dated St. Petersburg, the 2nd instant, which states that great dissatisfaction prevailed in that capital in consequence of an additional issue of paper money. The central provinces of the empire are, it is said, threatened with a famine, in consequence of the numerous fires, and the ravages of the cholera, which prevented the cultivation of the land. That fearful malady was at length sensibly diminishing, both at Moscow and at St. Petersburg.

The *Breslau Gazette* gives the following accounts, dated Warsaw, 4th instant:—"The first detachment of the Russian army is only two miles distant from the Prussian frontier. The soldiers are divided between the town and villages. The vanguard is formed of the light infantry. 40,000 men are encamped round Warsaw. In the whole of the kingdom of Poland there are two corps of army, 50,000 strong. On the 4th instant the Emperor of Russia had been expected at Warsaw, but his Majesty's arrival was postponed on account of the ravages of the cholera at St. Petersburg."

DANISH WEST INDIES.

By the mail steamer "Dee," which left St. Thomas on the 15th of July, we hear of a revolution in the Danish island of St. Croix. The negroes rose in rebellion, and extracted from the local Governor a declaration of their immediate freedom; the Government in Copenhagen having but lately decreed gradual emancipation in twelve years. The rising was deliberately planned, but it occurred prematurely: a slave woman revealed the negro plans to her white mistress, and so the movement was precipitated. The slaves rose on the 3rd of June, and took possession of Christiansted and Frederikstøed; attacked, sacked the government houses, and committed universal pillage and destruction. The merchants retreated on board a Danish frigate and two English ships; whose captains are greatly lauded for their generosity. The Governor was paralysed, and offered no resistance to the movement: some accounts, indeed, charge him with complicity, and with having promised the negroes that they might "pillage a little, if no lives were taken." Fires were raised on the country estates all over the island. The negroes held away till Monday night; but then assistance was sent from the Spanish island of Porto Rico, in troops and artillery. The merchants de-

posed Governor Scholten, chose a Provisional Government, marched against the negroes and defeated them, and soon put the movement down throughout the island. Governor-General Oxholm arrived from St. Thomas, and ratified their acts. The Governor's act of immediate emancipation it was not thought safe to revoke; so that also was ratified. The merchants and negroes negotiated a tariff of wages, and fixed the hours of free labour. Many of the ring-leaders were shot; others were awaiting trial on the 13th.

The last accounts from the island of St. Thomas mention that the newly emancipated negro population have continued to behave in the most peaceable manner.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 16, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Parliamentary Electors Bill passed through committee, and was reported.

Lord CAMPBELL, in moving the consideration of the Commons' amendments on those of the Lords to the Public Health Bill, expressed his dissent from most of them, but inasmuch as the alternative was to accept them or to throw out the bill, for the sake of the public he asked their lordships to agree to them. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH complained that their lordships' amendments, to which the support of the Government had been promised, had been abandoned by them. The tendency of all the amendments made by the Lords was to extend the influence and benefits of the bill, to do so at the smallest cost, and to secure the proper appropriation of the money of the public to the object to which it was intended to be applied; but he believed by the Commons' amendments many places in the country would be altogether deprived of the advantage of its adoption, while in every local board as the bill stood there would be a power of jobbing which their lordships' amendments would have prevented. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE expressed his deep regret that the Commons had rejected their lordships' amendments, particularly those which gave a more efficient control over local boards; he trusted, however, that the provisions of the measure would lead to the exposure of the jobbing system, and thereby prevent its repetition. Lord REDBURN complained of the rejection of the prevention of the smoke clause, and thought the bill ought to be sent back with it re-inserted, believing if that were done the Commons would agree to it. Lord PORTMAN also regretted the loss of the clause, but thought it would be unwise to return the bill with it re-inserted, which might have the effect of preventing its passing in the present session. The Duke of ARGYLL having expressed a similar opinion, the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Unlawful Oaths, &c. (Ireland) bill was also read a third time, with the insertion of an amendment, at the instance of the Earl of Roden, rendering it applicable, not only to the seizure of arms, but to ammunition of every description whatever; and their Lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, at the early sitting, the Report of Supply, and that of the Parochial Debt and Audit Bill lead to some discussion. The Renewable Leasehold Conversion (Ireland) Bill, after a speech from Mr. Law in favour of exempting the Irish Society of the City of London from its operation, was committed, but was only partially proceeded with, when the Chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned till five o'clock. Having resumed at that hour, an hon. Member moved that the House be counted, when only thirty Members being found present, it stood adjourned until this day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

No confirmation has been received in Paris of the conclusion of an armistice of forty-five days, by the Austrian commander. The statement of *La Presse* that an armistice or suspension of arms for three days had been concluded between the belligerents, has been confirmed. It was reported, but not generally believed, that General Cavaignac was about to resign, because of the insupportable fatigue his office imposed upon him. The commission on the Constitution has concluded the amended draught of its report. The preamble has been but slightly modified. General Cavaignac, who was invited to attend the Commission, expressed himself in the most unqualified manner in favour of the election of the President of the Republic by universal suffrage. A resolution to that effect was carried by the majority of the Commission.

The *Daily News* contains the following exclusively, but its truth is more than doubtful:—

After date of previous advices, Milan was fired by the populace at eight different points, and that half the city has been destroyed. Fifty thousand persons have thus been rendered homeless. The facts respecting the burning of Milan were brought by the Princess Belgioioso, who has just arrived in Paris from her country-seat in the neighbourhood of Milan.

By the arrival of the *Hibernia* we learn that General Taylor had accepted his nomination to the Presidency. In congress the attempt to pass a sort of compromise bill for the government of the new territories has been defeated—the House of Representatives refusing even to entertain or discuss the bill which had passed the Senate, and of which the tendency was to permit the establishment of slavery in New Mexico and California. It seems pretty well settled now that no bill looking to such a result can obtain the assent of the House of Representatives.

THE AUSTRIANS BEFORE MILAN.—The following letter, written by a lady on the day preceding the surrender of Milan to the Austrians, will no doubt be read with interest:—

Milan, August 5th, 1848.

I hope to have an opportunity to-day to send you this, but fear it will not be the case, as the diligences are taken to make barricades with. It is an awful moment; I would not have ventured to stop through it if there had been any means of getting away, but the last ten days the places have been all taken.

They tell us, there is no danger whatever for the city, and that the French will be here to-day or to-morrow. I can only say, may God grant it, with all my heart, for I never was very brave; and now that I find myself in the midst of a war, I feel very doubtful as to what may be the result. Yesterday morning I came out to post a letter; I then read on the walls the King's proclamation that the camp was within three miles, and that when the alarm-bells rung, the citizens were immediately to form barricades, as the attack would have commenced without. I went out again to ask advice of a friend to whom we have been left in charge. As I went along, I saw they were closing the shops, but did not think anything of that, as they will do so here for almost nothing. I had not gone half-way up the Santa Radigonda when the alarm-bells rung; I thought really I should have died in the street from fear. All the bells began to ring, the people to run in all directions, and the Civic Guard were marched on to the bastion. At half-past three we heard the first cannon, which continued at short intervals till five o'clock. It was from the bastion, where a part of the Piedmontese army were placed. What alarmed us more than all the rest was to see one fire spring up after another all round Milan. As we could see the flames of two, we supposed them to be the work of spies, as they appeared to be within the walls; we heard at last that it was the Italians, who had set fire to empty houses to prevent them being a refuge for the Austrians. This first attack left the Italians victorious, as they beat back the Austrians, and took some pieces of cannon. They would not have approached so near, but the vagabonds were dressed as Piedmontese.

The Piedmontese fear nothing. The French may be here by to-morrow or the day after at latest. They say to-day, but I think that it too soon. Geribaldi will attack them in the rear. A week ago he had six thousand men, and it is said now that he has nearly twenty. Some thousands of Piedmontese volunteers are on the march as well. By seven o'clock the barricades were formed, though not so high as formerly, for there are but few men to work at them. The women and children turned out, and we are barricaded all round. All the streets are the same; on the Corso they are very high. At night the sky was covered with flames. They kept the fires burning all through the night round Milan, I suppose for fear of surprise.

The cannonading has just recommenced, but it is very distant. I dread to hear it again, but my courage is far stronger than I could have expected it to be under such circumstances. There has not been time to inundate the country as was supposed, but if they fight well—and they ought to do so, for they seem full of courage—all will yet go well.

Charles Albert is here at the royal palace, or at this moment, perhaps, at the camp. If he does not betray us I have no fear, as, with his army and 50,000 Milanese, the Austrians ought to have tough work. If the Austrians do beat God help us all. When I think of that I turn cold; but it appears impossible that such a thing should be; at the worst we must try to reach the council's. The cannonading has again ceased. They told me last night that to-morrow will be the worst day. If the town is bombarded, we are in safety, as this house is like a fortress, and in the cellars we should be all right, but we trust it will not come to this.

IRELAND.

THE REBEL LEADERS—THE POTATO DISEASE—ENDOWMENT OF THE CATHOLICS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Cork, August 12th.

The insurrection is now entirely at an end, and people are at liberty to pursue their avocations, undisturbed by the minute and ample arrangements for a general massacre prescribed by Mr. John Mitchell and his disciples. It is wonderful what a change has come over this country within a short space of time, in consequence of the proceedings resulting in the capture of Mr. Smith O'Brien. Even the boldest agitators only required to be brought face to face with a civil war, to make them shrink from a contingency which was the legitimate consequence of their own exhortations. The cool and connoisseur-like directions for killing and maiming, and the other incentives to atrocities which disgrace war, addressed by the Confederates to the lowest part of the population, have become as disgusting as they were once exciting. For the present, Ireland is not destined to exhibit the phenomenon involved in eating a harvest without earning it. And touching the 40,000 troops whom Mr. Lalor proposed to kill or capture, the achievement deserves to rank with the celebrated expedition of the captain in the play for subduing a garrison single-handed. Meanwhile the proposer himself occupies a position not unworthy of his design in the goal of Nenagh. The heroes of the Confederation evidently did not consider that there could be no such thing as amateur warfare. They did not calculate the scope and duration of the contest which they invited with the greatest empire in the world. Still, they were not prepared for the overwhelming effects of a defeat sustained without even one soda bottle cracked in the whole campaign, to illustrate the military science of Bermuda. Accordingly, it is not uncommon with them to make vehement protestations of what they would do, in contingencies that are now impossible, in order to cover themselves from the disgrace of actual and ridiculous failure. They are dissatisfied that there was not a battle, forsooth! Like their prototype of comedy, they will swear they were planet-struck upon the occasion. The majority of the Confederates, however, have the sense to be convinced by the late events of the wildness and extravagance of their principles. They yielded to circumstances according to good precedent. Repentance entitles them to the most favourable construction of their past conduct; and for the future, people are disposed to allow to Irish heroism the charity of silence.

There could not, however, be a greater mistake, or a greater misuse of the triumph the Government have obtained, than to rest secure in the belief, that by the suppression of the insurrection, all that is necessary has been done for the future peace of Ireland. On the contrary, if the interval of tranquillity thus secured be not employed for the introduction of measures of amelioration, the same danger exists that the spirit of disaffection prevailing, and pervading the whole Catholic population, may eventuate in a struggle wider, more prolonged, and more destructive than the last.

The most prominent of the insurgents continue still at large. Suspicion rests on one of them, of doubtful character, of having purchased his own safety by the betrayal of his associates. It is a singular and a revolting circumstance, in confirmation of this suspicion, that of those who accompanied Mr. O'Brien, and were the nearest to his person, no less than fourteen have

been found to swear informations against that unfortunate gentleman. But however questionable Mr. Doheny's conduct may be in other respects, he is not in the least equivocal as a rebel. Persons notice with surprise the entire absence from the scene of another individual also, who might be supposed to be particularly obnoxious to the Government, from his having been one of the most furious writers of sedition, and personally associated with its ablest, boldest, and most indomitable champion. Now that their capacity for mischief is destroyed, the feeling of the country is strongly and universally against any unnecessarily severe punishment of men who, however mistaken, were actuated by not sinister motives. Great sympathy is expressed, in particular, for Mr. Meagher, on account of his youth and eloquence, and an impression that he was hurried into the affair through a feeling of devotion for Mr. O'Brien, and in order to avoid the suspicion of dishonour.

Far more than disaffection, the position of the harvest is calculated to inspire painful apprehensions for the state of things in this country during the ensuing year. A failure, for the fourth time, in the potato crop, and a period of incessant rain, which has almost destroyed the wheat, present to the country the prospect of another famine, with greatly diminished means to meet it. The accounts with reference to the potato vary widely, according as they relate to the extent of the disease over the country, or in the portions where it has appeared, the amount of injury done to the tuber, and, further, as they assume the probability of its progressing. From the mass of conflicting statements, it is difficult to arrive at any probable estimate; but the loss sustained, up to the present time, in yield and waste, would seem to be about one-fifth of the entire crop. This is in a great measure compensated by the vast quantity sown, and the diminished demand consequent upon the destruction of the cotton system of tannery. As the entire hope of the country was staked this year upon the crop, nothing can be imagined more awful than the state of the population in the event of the failure becoming general—broken, hopeless, prostrate, and destitute of all chance as of all expectation of relief.

In obedience to a summons issued to the Roman Catholic bishops, those dignitaries have assembled in Dublin. Rumour says that they intend to address the Queen in favour of a general amnesty for the political offences committed in Ireland. But the object of the convocation has reference more probably to the proposed provision for the Catholic clergy. The opinions of the inferior clergy upon the subject have been often expressed, and are decidedly opposed to such a measure. They distrust the proposition thoroughly, and urge the inconsistency, upon the part of the Government, in thrusting kindness upon them, which they do not desire—which indeed they scoff at—while denying justice to the people at large.

The police which were drafted into the towns have been suffered to return to their stations, where the increase of outrage had rendered their presence necessary. The severe system of military occupation, however, is still maintained through the country. In some instances fever, produced by exposure to damp, has attacked the soldiers stationed in encampments, and obliged them to re-enter their barracks.

LATEST FROM THE INSURGENTS' QUARTERS.

Dillon, it is now positively ascertained, was severely wounded in the late affray at the common of Boulagh. O'Gorman appears to be wandering westward in search of some mode of escape to America, and Doheny, the most notorious and desperate among the Confederate leaders, the man upon whom the blame of the late movement seems chiefly to rest, is said to be in concealment near Cashel.

The following communication appears in *Standard News-letter* of Monday:—"Abbeyside, August 12.—This town is in a dreadful state of excitement. Fifty of the constabulary were ordered out last night, and proceeded on cars to the mountains. I went with them and ascertained that Richard O'Gorman, with 700 or 800 men, were there, and had attacked some commissariat stores coming here for the troops. Some police who were out on duty interfered, and a skirmish took place, but the force with which I went turned off the road, and I could not be allowed to go further with them. A man from this town remained with me, and we went to the commons, about six miles up the mountains. The roads were nearly all barricaded up with trees, stones, and the like. We crossed the ditches, and saw, after a long walk, several clusters of men, nearly all of whom were armed; they were firing shots, and appeared to be drilling."

A letter in the same journal, dated Limerick, Sunday night, says that a house filled with the refugees was attacked in the village of Castletown by a body of armed insurgents, and three of the inmates killed.

The trial of Mr. Martin was commenced at Dublin on Monday.

The *National* asserts that Mr. O'Gorman has escaped to Paris.

COMMITTAL AT LIVERPOOL FOR TREASONABLE CONSPIRACY.—Yesterday Joseph Cuddy, the pike-seller of Dr. Reynolds, was committed by Mr. Rushton for trial at the assizes, on a charge of treasonable conspiracy. O'Brien, in whose possession a variety of pikes and other weapons were also found, was remanded till Saturday next.

The sale of the Duke of Buckingham's property at Stowe commenced yesterday.

SHOCKING DEATH.—A boy of thirteen has perished horribly in a mine at Gannow in Lancashire. He had just ascended the shaft, which is 175 yards deep, and was getting out of the tub, having one foot on the edge of it—it slipped, and he fell down the shaft—in falling, the body came in contact with a stay, and it was torn to pieces; a leg and thigh, the head, and then the rest of the corpse, were successively dashed to the bottom of the mine.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13.

Since Monday evening the weather has been fine, and the supplies of foreign grain fresh in are large, particularly of Oats, but short of English. The trade generally rules heavily, at Monday's prices.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 9,320; Foreign, 10,150 quarters. Barley—Foreign, 12,500 quarters. Oats—English, 410; Irish, 1,760; Foreign, 46,710 quarters. Flour—English, 1,350 sacks.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. R. L." will, we hope, be encouraged to persevere in what may hereafter prove a very useful line, notwithstanding our declining to insert the effusions which have reached us.

"J. S. F." A single specimen may provoke mirth—several would excite a very different feeling.

"B." We do not know; and, just now, are unable to make inquiry.

"Philo." Precisely the substance of our own remarks in a late article on the same subject.

"Constant Reader." Attended to.

"J. K." Very foolish—very. But the motive cannot be the one imagined by our correspondent, as the minister of the place is an ardent and hard-working Anti-state-churchman.

"E. L." Belper. Received.

"J. R. P." Not quite to our liking.

"J. C." Where a vote for a county is claimed on property occupied as a tenant, the rent paid must be not £10, but £50 a year.

"Constant Reader." 26s. in advance.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1848.

SUMMARY.

IRELAND is again sinking into the shade. Rebellion, for the time being, is dispersed. Sulky silence prevails in the South and South-West, and mischief, instead of lifting up a brazen front, carefully conceals itself. Exactly a week after the arrest of Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and three or four of his associates, fall into the hands of Government, and are safely lodged in gaol. There can be little doubt that most, if not all, of the Confederate leaders will be apprehended—so vigilant is the search after them—so heavy the penalties of harbouring or assisting them. This act of the drama, therefore, draws near its close. But what will be the tenor of the next? It seems doubtful whether Government will be able to secure a legal conviction of the prisoners. Their first trial has failed. Mr. Kevin O'Doherty, one of the proprietors of the *Tribune*, indicted at the Dublin Commission Court under the Treason Felony Act, sees the jury assembled to try him discharged, because not likely to agree to a verdict. What course will be adopted to meet the exigency, seems at present undetermined—but it is clear that, under present circumstances, the ordinary resources of law will not avail to execute justice upon the offenders. That they will not be set at liberty is a matter of course—but how they are to be dealt with so as to bring them to punishment is not very clear. Trial by jury, when applied to political offences, in a country thoroughly pervaded by disaffection, is an instrument likely enough to snap in the hands of those who resort to it. But what must be the political condition of that kingdom in which it is obviously unsafe to rely upon it?

The Lords are preparing new measures of repression—for the extinction of the clubs—the introduction of which serves as a peg whereon to hang conversational discussion on the present state of Ireland. One can hardly affect surprise that in that House the coercive policy of the Whigs should be applauded to the echo, or that the most stringent measures should be described by Ministers themselves as remedial. It is clear enough that the present Government contemplate no further invasion of the prerogatives of irresponsible landlordism. Indeed, they appear but too glad of a plausible excuse for attempting nothing. Their first duty, say they, is to secure order. True! But how came it to pass that before order was disturbed every proposition of value for the amelioration of the social condition of Ireland, was allowed to sleep, or subjected to every kind of delay? How does it happen that when coercion is the object, Ministers can be prompt and vigorous—when the redress of wrongs is their professed aim, they are dilatory, squeezable, undecided? Besides, have they not already crushed rebellion, and do they hope to remove disaffection by repressive laws?

Their Lordships, too, have had some talk, to no very definite purpose, on emigration and colonization, occasioned by an elaborate statement of Lord Grey, on laying on the table some papers relating to emigration to Australia. Upon this, Lord Montague fell upon the Colonial Secretary with some heat, as disappointing his friends, and checking, rather than encouraging the set of emigration to Canada, in which many parties were deeply interested. They are, no doubt—and foremost of

these parties may be mentioned Irish landlords, anxious, at the cost of the public, to clear their estates. Lord Grey, in his reply, disclaimed all reliance upon emigration as a means of reducing the home population.

The Commons have been chiefly occupied in voting away the people's money. The Navy Estimates were first submitted, after a laboured speech of Mr. Ward, Secretary to the Admiralty. It appears that the select committee who revised these estimates, gingerly as they proceeded with their work, found several opportunities of checking waste, and rebuking mismanagement. All their minor recommendations Government profess their willingness to adopt—but the main and most important one, for reducing the list of admirals, they declined to adopt—another proof, if more proof were needed, of their determination not to allow retrenchment to curtail patronage. Mr. Cobden made an effective speech, animadverting upon the enormous amount of force kept up, and upon the great additional expense of our steam force at sea. Lord John Russell replied in a somewhat less supercilious tone than is common with him, but still with a sneer which he could ill conceal, at the basis upon which Mr. Cobden had calculated the services of the navy.

The Miscellaneous Estimates are still before the House. They exhibit multifarious evidences of jobbing. The report of the select committee upon them was meagre in the extreme, owing, it is presumed, to the impossibility of sifting, within the limits of the session, the mass of items comprehended under this head. Mr. Osborne is doing good service in exposing the negligence or trickery, or both, which characterises the mode in which these estimates are prepared—and the bungling incapacity of Ministers was ill defended by the pompous verbosity and generalities of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Quite enough has come out to show that John Bull is being most shamelessly and unmercifully plucked—and there is some hope that another session will not be allowed to pass without putting some check upon the sponging system. The *Regium Donum* has not yet come under discussion. Meanwhile, we recommend to the perusal of our readers the evidence of Dr. Rees, given in another column. If he has not misled the committee as to the light in which this paltry grant is viewed by the Dissenters in general, it is certainly not his fault. The expressions he has used may all be true—the impression left upon the mind by his evidence is plainly and notoriously false.

The changes of the weather, and the critical state of the harvest, just now excite more interest, and even affect our monetary barometers far more perceptibly, than political events. Nor is this to be wondered at. The connexion between good harvests and commercial and manufacturing prosperity is now well understood. Now, more than ever, so far as we can judge, is the removal of the depression which all branches of trade have so long been suffering dependent on an abundant wheat-crop. In 1847, the quantity of land under potato cultivation was one-third less than in the preceding year. This year it has been very large, quite equal to that which prevailed in 1845 and 1846. Hence the probable failure of the potato crop during the present season will diminish to a serious extent our food resources. Notwithstanding the immense importation of foreign grain since last harvest, amounting to about ten millions of quarters, the stock of wheat in hand, both home and foreign, is found to be unprecedentedly small, in consequence of the large consumption which has been going on during the last few months. How far the unfavourable weather which has prevailed during the last fortnight has injured the crops, it is as yet impossible to determine. Probably, there is not yet much occasion for alarm, although, even with the return of fine settled weather, we can scarcely expect more than an average crop of wheat. With an average grain crop, and only a partial failure of potatoes, it is evident that, during the coming year, a large importation of foreign corn will be necessary to supply the wants of our teeming population. Under these circumstances, it is some satisfaction to know that the crops, both on the continent and in the United States, are abundant, and that those countries will be able to furnish supplies to a large extent, without any very material advance in price; whilst the approaching abandonment of all import duty on corn will tend to keep down prices. The effect which another extensive importation of foreign grain would have upon our present monetary and financial system would probably be serious. Sir R. Peel's Currency Bill of 1844, condemned as it has been by one branch of the Legislature, could scarcely survive the shock.

The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the insurrection of June, is still the most prominent topic of discussion in Paris, even in presence of the important news from Italy. Government have not yet determined what ulterior measures shall be taken against the parties lately in office, implicated by the committee, but the National Assembly have resolved, after a fierce

and noisy debate, that the whole of the evidence shall be made public. The ultra-Republicans and Communists, reduced to desperation, threaten another outbreak, but the imposing military force assembled around the capital, renders their defeat certain, should they be mad enough to make the attempt. The insurgent prisoners are being tried and sentenced with all possible despatch, and with more leniency than could have been expected. General Cavaignac still adheres to the course of moderation with which he commenced his Government, to the general satisfaction of the country, but to the ill-concealed distrust of a large section of the Assembly, who will be satisfied with nothing but extreme severity. Meanwhile the facility of the Finance Minister in obtaining a loan—the reviving commerce of the country—the return of the wealthy and timid to the capital—and the successful efforts to provide employment for the unemployed *ouvriers*, are indications that the French Republic is passing safely through the greatest dangers of the present crisis.

Milan has capitulated to the victorious Austrians—the whole of Lombardy is once more in their possession—Charles Albert has been driven back into his own dominions, and already trembles for his Sardinian possessions. Thus the dream of Italian nationality is at end, more through the disunion of the several states, than from the superior prowess of the Austrians. Radetzky has already restored the Duke of Modena to the throne from which he was expelled, and will perhaps, unless deterred by the fear of France and England, endeavour to re-establish the Papal power threatened with destruction by its rebellious subjects.

Two significant events attest the progress of enlightened principles in Germany. The National Assemblies of Frankfurt and Berlin have, almost simultaneously, decreed the abolition of capital punishment—an omen, we trust, of the speedy abandonment of it nearer home.

THE CONTEMPLATED DIVERSION.

"COMING events cast their shadows before." The fog-end of one session of Parliament is usually tinged with a slight colour of the policy that is destined to prevail in the next. Remedial legislation for Ireland has come to a complete standstill. The Whigs have reached that pitch of effrontery, that they describe as remedial their most stringent measures of coercion. Landlordism is too strong for sincere, much more for hypocritical, effort, for the social improvement of that country. To a great extent, land is certain of remaining locked up in the possession of proprietors incapacitated by the effects of past extravagance from increasing its fertility—waste districts will still lie waste—employment will, in consequence, continue to be scarce, fitful, and ill-paid—population and beggary will go on increasing—and the Ireland of the future promises to be a more dispirited, degraded, pauperized, turbulent country, than the Ireland of the present or the past. The sole path to brighter prospects has been blocked up by the pride of ancestry, or the selfishness of existing ownership. The fee-simple of the soil is to remain with bankrupt heritors—and all feasible plans for eliciting a people's industry, hope, ambition, self-reliance, are declared impracticable because Parliament consists, for the most part, of landlords.

On the other hand, it is felt to be quite impossible to leave Ireland much longer in its present state. To keep a whole kingdom in a condition closely resembling a siege is expensive enough even for a few months only—the attempt to do it permanently would entail upon Great Britain ruinous and intolerable burdens. The military occupation of the sister isle must, in process of time, be relaxed, and eventually cease. What countervailing element will then suffice to keep within bearable limits the constant pressure of popular discontent? How can anything remain safe and stable when the very basis of society is perpetually heaving and throbbing with volcanic forces? When Ireland ceases to be occupied, where are to be found the manageable influences which are to govern it? The nation can only be controlled by one of two emotions—hope or fear. Hope, on a scale adequate to the exigency of the case, presupposes the destruction of the existing framework of squiredom and semi-feudalism. This, therefore, the supremacy of the landlords renders impracticable. Fear must be inspired either by the present or the future—soldiers are the instruments of the one, priests of the other. Experience has proved the last class of functionaries to be more convenient instruments for government in modern times than the first. To make the religious sentiment of the people subservient to their own social and political degradation, by corrupting the professional exponents of that sentiment, is felt by the oligarchy to be the last chance of perpetuating their selfish misrule in Ireland. Till recently they have stood in awe of public opinion. The reactionary feeling of the middle classes produced by Chartist disturbances and Irish rebellion, emboldens them to think seriously of effecting their purpose. It has

long been in their heart—it is now taking hold of their intention—a show of their determination is beginning to ooze out in their parliamentary speeches—next session, if nothing occur meanwhile to prevent, we may anticipate a ministerial inauguration of this new line of policy.

Now without staying to characterise as it deserves this infamous project of landlordism driven to its last shifts, we beg to point attention to the obvious reason which induces Parliament to entertain the thought of it with favour. It is put forward as a diversion—a crafty device, intended to lure away public notice from the real grievances of Ireland. It is meant to be a grand conservative move in the game of Hibernian politics—a cunning and dexterous double, by which the oligarchy will save their privileges, and throw upon the people of Great Britain the cost of permanently maintaining them. Under the hollow submission which it is hoped priestly influence, won over to the Government, will succeed in securing, the Protestant Church Establishment, the greatest reproach of the empire, is to be preserved intact, and a clergy without flocks, to draw their ample revenues from the resources of a nation which repudiates the endowed faith. But this is not all. Far from it! The endowment of the Irish Roman Catholic priesthood is meant to act as salt for the preservation of numerous other abuses scarcely less mischievous. It is the only conceivable method of prolonging the baneful power of a bankrupt and absentee land proprietary. The rights of property disjoined from its duties can retain a secure footing no longer, unless under cover of some grand delusion. Wretched millions—made wretched by laws which exalt one class at the expense of all the rest—can only be kept quiet in their misery by the terrors of “the world to come.” The real object of the aristocracy, in their contemplated diversion, is to purchase comminations, at the public cost, wherewith to scare into silent resignation, those whom want renders discontented and turbulent. We, the people of England and Scotland, heedless of all our religious convictions, are, under the dictation of a legislature of landlords, to buy up priestly falsehoods, both threats and promises, with a view to enable the governing class to refuse a redress of wrongs without immediate inconvenience to themselves—and Ireland is to be recovered of starvation by a large distribution of sacerdotal opiates.

The late famine in Ireland, the inquiries and the measures which it made imperative, the large additional expense which it imposed upon this country, the frequent and searching discussions to which it gave rise, and the light in which it exhibited the helplessness and heartlessness of the nominal owners of the soil, united in directing public attention to the real grievance under which that portion of the realm languishes, and to the class of remedies which give the only reasonable promise of cure. The Whigs, hard beset by a difficulty which they could not evade, attempted just enough to indicate that they were not ignorant of the direction in which relief must be sought, and that they were anxious for some plausible excuse for not turning their knowledge to practical account. They have succeeded admirably. They have managed, by little peddling measures of the right kind, to prick landlordism into a determination to resist all encroachments upon their cherished privileges. Lord J. Russell now turns round to an expectant people, and declares, “This way is impracticable. Neither you nor I can force it—we must abandon it altogether—and look out for some other pass through this region of difficulties.” This is the secret of the resuscitation of the Roman Catholic endowment scheme.

Strong as are our surmises that the oligarchy of landlords will succeed in carrying out their design, and confidently as we predict that no great interval of time will precede active effort for that purpose, we agree with a contemporary that we ought not, on this account, to remit or relax our endeavours to defeat them. The country has had several warnings. If caught napping at last, the fault will be its own. That the first announcement of a Ministerial measure will rouse it into spasmodic excitement, we do not doubt. But we have painful suspicions that opposition will take up, in its haste, a disadvantageous position. The chief cannonade will be brought to bear against the measure from theological grounds. This is just what our aristocracy would prefer. They will thus seem to be fighting the battle of religious freedom. Their resolution will display an air of chivalry—their cunning, of disinterestedness—their resistance of the popular will, of generosity and patriotism. There is but one way of meeting their grand ruse with any hope of success. Treat it as a ruse! Tell them it is intended for no other purpose! Let them know that you see through it! Propose a counter-policy, more obviously adapted to excite and to repay the hopes of the Irish people! Instead of denouncing Popery, denounce the crafty landlordism that would borrow its aid! Enlist, rather than repel, the assistance of your Roman Catholic fellow-subjects in defeating this

attempt to buttress the domination of landowners! In a word, aim directly at those who hope to profit by this nefarious scheme, rather than at the puppets they intend to put forward! Then, if you fail, you will have lost little—if you triumph, you will have gained everything.

THE PACIFICATION OF EUROPE.

AT no period since the bursting forth of the revolutionary movement have the prospects of a speedy restoration of peace throughout the continent of Europe been so promising as at the present moment. It is true that within the last few days we have received intelligence of the re-conquest of Lombardy by the Austrian army, and of the fall of Milan. But these startling events have, perhaps, tended to facilitate a final and peaceful settlement of the conflict. Marshal Radetsky has completed his work in the occupation of the province from which he was, some months ago, so ignominiously expelled. The appeal to the sword must now give place to the negotiations of diplomatists; and the armistice of forty-five days which has been concluded between the belligerents, will afford ample time for arranging the terms of peace. Were the final settlement of the question left in the hands of the Austrian general, there can be little doubt that the whole of the Italian peninsula would be speedily overrun by his troops. But the joint mediation of the French and English Governments must inevitably put a stop to further hostilities, since it is accompanied by the prospect of an armed intervention of at least one of these powers, should their proposals of peace be disregarded. It is understood that the terms of negotiation proposed by Lord Palmerston have been accepted by the French Government. These are the independence of Lombardy and the adoption of the Adda as the future boundary of the Austrian empire, leaving the Venetian territory and the fortresses of Verona and Mantua in the possession of their present occupants. At first sight it would seem likely that such a basis of negotiation would be rejected by the victorious Austrians as inconsistent with their present position as conquerors of their rebellious provinces. But the difficulty of retaining possession of Lombardy by any other means than a military occupation of the country, coupled with the moderate sentiments of the present government at Vienna, and their avowed desire of effecting an early and speedy arrangement of the quarrel, lead us to hope that the friendly mediation of France and England will not be rejected. Austria is now a portion of the German confederation, and is subject to the authority of the Central Power, so that even if the proposed terms of peace were rejected at Vienna, it is doubtful whether that decision would be sanctioned at Frankfurt, where there is a strong sympathy in favour of Italian independence.

Another hopeful indication of peace is the authority given by the German Government to the King of Prussia to conclude a further armistice with Denmark, preliminary to renewed negotiations. By this measure, the obstacles thrown in the way of an arrangement, by the obstinacy and ambition of General Wrangel, will be removed; and, as both parties are heartily tired of this insane war, we may hope to hear, ere long, that the question of Schleswig-Holstein has been arranged.

A still more gratifying evidence of the progress of peaceful sentiments is the pacific policy openly avowed by General Cavaignac and the government of which he is the head. Although a soldier himself, he is ambitious rather of becoming a Napoleon of Peace than a military hero. Urged to the adoption of a warlike policy by a large section of his friends and supporters, he has resolutely refused to incur the fearful responsibility of plunging the republic into war. In his relations with other countries he is content to follow out the safe and honourable course marked out and persevered in by his predecessor and friend—M. Lamartine. The sentiments of the French government at the present crisis have been put into a semi-official form in an important article published in the *Moniteur* of Saturday, which we have transferred to our columns. The manifesto in question, for such we are warranted in regarding it, expresses a confident expectation that the joint mediation of France and England “will be followed by a prompt and favourable result, and that it will serve as the prelude to a general pacification.” After expressing a hope of the speedy settlement of the northern question, it concludes with the following noble sentiment:—

“Thus the Republic, although scarcely constituted, will have resumed in Germany, in Italy, and in the whole of Europe, the place which the timid, irresolute, and complaisant policy of royalty had caused to be lost, and France will give to the grateful world the spectacle of a democracy which, after having regenerated Europe by its principles, knows how to keep within proper bounds all the elements of strength which it contains, and is ambitious of no glory but that of pacifying the world.”

With such favourable omens in favour of the establishment of general peace, even Lord John Russell has been obliged to abandon those

alarmist notions which, at the commencement of the year, he professed to feel, and which have already cost the country so dear. In the debate on the Navy Estimates he was compelled to admit, that when Russia, France, and England were in favour of the maintenance of peace, the tranquillity of Europe was not likely to be disturbed. Still, with characteristic inconsistency, he could not allow that this was a sufficient ground for reducing our enormous military expenditure at present, although he thought the time was coming when something might be done in that direction. We hope that this important question will not be lost sight of when Parliament rises, and that in the next session, should the peace of Europe be consolidated, the country will effectually support Mr. Cobden and the other zealous advocates of retrenchment, in the House of Commons, in demanding a sweeping reduction in our burdensome military establishments.

REVIVAL OF THE OLD WHIG POLICY.—We are informed, and we believe, that the intention of the Whig Government at this moment—an intention to which they have already begun to give effect—is to attempt a revival of the old alliance which formerly kept them so long in office, at the expense of their own character and of the peace of Ireland. We have reason to fear that overtures have already been made to the leaders of the Ecclesiastical party among the repealers, according to which the government and patronage of the country is to be handed over to them, on condition that they use their influence to keep the people quiet, and to save the Government from embarrassment and expense.—*Morning Chronicle*.

APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON FRIDAY NIGHT.—At 12 o'clock on Friday night the condition of hon. members in the two galleries of the House of Commons was most pitiable. In the highest fervour of legislation, there were at least a dozen of our legislative labourers recumbent at full length on the downy cushions of the galleries, and buried, to all outward seeming, in the most profound repose. It would be invidious to mention the names of the dozen sleepers; but a high legal functionary was among them, who snored unblushingly through a long debate. A metropolitan member, as if ashamed of his somnolency, did his best to sleep with decency by covering his face with both his hands; but another, without the slightest regard to the usual conveniences of society, turned his face to the wall, and exposed a most extensive surface to the admiration of the House. At half-past 12 o'clock there was an attempt to report progress, but all in vain. The only result of the motion was, that the cry for a division awoke the sleeping members, who shook themselves gloomily, and then sheered off, with tottering steps and slow, not into the lobby, but up to Bellamy's, to obtain some slight refreshment to enable them to encounter the prolonged labour which at that hour they had still to undergo.—*Times*.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.—On Sunday night, at seven o'clock, a special meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the South London Chartist Hall, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propositions of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., in reference to the recommendation of the select committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the affairs and legality of the National Land Company. The chair was taken by Mr. Roberts, who having stated minutely the objects of the meeting, said that the National Land Company had been in existence three years and three months, and it was shown by calculation, that the amount to be paid upon the number of shares taken was £273,000, while not more than £90,000 had been paid. The committee had disapproved of their plan upon the ground of illegality. Mr. F. O'Connor's proposition was to bring the land plan within the protection of the law, and to secure a safer and more speedy working—firstly, by substituting location by bonus instead of by ballot, and that the occupant so located is to purchase the land and house, but that he is to pay according to his will a certain amount for being located without the ballot; secondly, the raising of the price of shares from £2 12s. 4d. to £3, from £3 18s. to £7 10s., and from £5 4s. to £10; thirdly, the requiring of payment of the said money in half-yearly instalments, for three years' occupation; fourthly, substituting an aid fund for the expense one, at the rate of 2d. per week for two acre allotments, and so on in proportion, &c., &c. Some discussion arose upon the proposition, in which Messrs. Snell, Jones, and Brown, took part, but no specific decision was come to. It was contended by Mr. Snell, that by saving, the working man might in time have the same chance of raising the necessary sum for the bonus as those who were already prepared with the capital, although it was the prevailing opinion that the poor labourer would be precluded those advantages. The accounts of the company during the last three months were audited, and stated to be correct. The Chairman then read a letter, dated the 31st ult., from an allottee at Snigsend, Gloucestershire, speaking satisfactorily of his speculation. A discussion then arose as to the propriety of continuing or dissolving the company, and at length it was agreed to adjourn the meeting for further consideration of the subject. Adjourned accordingly.

The *Carlisle Patriot* states, that after a sermon at Nether Denton Church, on Sunday, the 9th ult., a collection was made which amounted to the sum of threehalfpence.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE COST OF GUNPOWDER.

(From *Jerrold's Newspaper*.)

On the debate on the navy estimates, Mr. Cobden suggested an expedient that was honoured with sufficient contempt by the Blue Coats of the Commons. He hazarded an opinion that certain functionaries—very novel, certainly—in their constituted appointments—should take peace credentials from our Government to other countries: should be empowered to arrange and determine in the high spirit of national faith, upon the proportionate naval force to be maintained by the contracting parties. Grant Mr. Cobden's proposal, and we should have Missionaries of Peace depart from the Admiralty to all naval countries. Lord John Russell—as the Apologist-general of things as they are—looked loftily above the proposition, and the naval members vouchsafed at the best, a smile of pity upon the Utopian member of the West Riding. And thus, with our present franchise, it will ever be: the interests of gunpowder, under the present system, are jealously, superstitiously represented in Parliament. The army and the navy have been called the two arms of the country: pity it is, that such arms end in such grasping fingers, to the picking and stealing the household comforts from the people.

Reduce the navy estimates—says Mr. Cobden—by a million, and the tea duties might cease. Whereupon the trade with China will receive an impulse beneficial to the English manufacturer. Now this is precisely the sort of argument required to be continually set before the people. We are aware it is not heroic: we own that it displaces the glorious for the domestic. "We have been too long singing *Rule Britannia*," cried Mr. Cobden in a previous debate. And so we have, Mr. Cobden. Let us, then, begin to cheat the cannon for the teapot; with a wiser thrift of gunpowder, give a tune to *Polly put the kettle on*.

For ourselves, we should like Mr. Cobden's proposition to have a trial. We are aware that there is a mere mercantile spirit in the suggestion that smacks of the national shopkeeping. Nevertheless, being a nation of shopkeepers, it behoves that we keep a steady eye on the till. On the other hand, we have of late lacked those picturesque embassies, whose principal beauty was their cost. The historian of the last twenty years will have but few international ceremonies to descant upon; neither King William nor Queen Victoria—like potentates of an earlier time—have sent expensive embassies of congratulation on royal marriages, royal births, and royal coronations. Such matters have been duly acknowledged in a small, economic manner; almost as though the spirit of Penny Post had usurped the ceremonious missions of ambassadorial dukes and marquises with peacock trains. We seem to have exchanged the Field of the Cloth of Gold for the Field of the Sheet of Foolscap. Well, we would still improve upon this simplicity of international communication; and, instead of making a naval demonstration off the ports and harbours of the foreigner; instead of showing our rows of iron teeth from Woolwich, and our floating batteries from Portsmouth and Sheerness—we would send to either country some half-dozen Admiralty pilgrims—(let there, by the way, be a new order established, for their peculiar honour: the order of the Palm Branch)—some half-dozen functionaries, empowered to give in, upon national honour, a faithful summary of our naval force; and to treat to be permitted to know the force of the foreign power: in a word, to take stock of his dockyards and his marine stores. Thus a limited force, upon the principle of equality, would be enjoyed by all nations; no one seeking to outbuild the other.

As it is,—what is the consequence? Why, France and England play in their dock-yards at the foolish, expensive game of beggar-my-neighbour. "There are three fifty-gun steam frigates laid down at Cherbourg," is the report. "Build six at Woolwich" is the defiant answer of the British Admiralty. Shipwrights hammer at Rochfort; and they are straightway out-hammered by a legion at Portsmouth. Now, to what does the rational proposition of Mr. Cobden lead? Why, in fact to this mutual understanding among the nations; to this pacific declaration—"Let us take stock."

There is no man so poor who, hearing cannon fired, may not clap his hand upon his pocket and cry—"There goes some of my cash!" A beggarly fraction, no doubt; the infinitesimal purchase-money of a few of the gunpowder grains. There is not throughout the empire an old woman who takes tea who—when the guns roar—may not feel that her tea-pot is defrauded for the noise and smother. But in every way the greatest spendthrifts of national wealth are the spendthrifts with iron throats.

Let us imagine a long row of huge granaries. They are heaped to the roof with corn: with life-sustaining wheat. There is food for hundreds and hundreds of thousands in those golden heaps of glorious grain. Some devilish principle—(we speak of the principle only, be it understood)—transmutes with a word the wheat to gunpowder. That which should have sustained men in peace and comfort kills them, it may be, with lingering agony. "All false—all sentimental," say certain gentlemen, lifting their decorated shoulders contemptuously at the foolish picture. What was wheat is gunpowder; what was gunpowder is smoke; what was smoke, is now—and will for a long while remain—taxes. "And these things must be," cry the men with epaulettes; and if any new answer be opposed to them, they retreat from the impertinence, and bellow

the old victorious reply—"Britons never shall be slaves."

THE FALL OF BUCKINGHAM.

(From the *Times* of Monday.)

During the past week the British public has been admitted to a spectacle of a painfully interesting and gravely historical import. One of the most splendid abodes of our almost regal aristocracy has thrown open its portals to an endless succession of visitors, who from morning to night have flowed in an uninterrupted stream from room to room, and floor to floor—not to enjoy the hospitality of the lord, or to congratulate him on his countless treasures of art, but to see an ancient family ruined, their palace marked for destruction, and its contents scattered to the four winds of Heaven. We are only saying what is notorious, and what therefore it is neither a novelty nor a cruelty to repeat, that the most Noble and Puissant Prince, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, is at this moment an absolutely ruined and destitute man. Our advertising columns have introduced to the public the long list of estates, properties, and interests, which are no longer his, and will not revert to his heirs. The last crash of this mighty ruin is that which now sounds. Stowe is no more. This morning the tumultuous invasion of sight-seers will once again be endured, and to-morrow the auctioneer will begin his work.

One might imagine a great county picnic had suddenly gathered at Stowe. Even stalls were there. From the branch of a noble beech hung a huge pair of scales on which venison was weighed. An advertisement posted on the front door particularized the very moderate prices at which a buck, a half, or a quarter might be obtained. In the distance were fallen trees, timber waggons, and extempore sawpits. The enormous edifice was a human hive. Every window showed the crowd within passing to and fro. But once admitted—once standing under the Pantheon-like vault of the central saloon, and glancing right and left at the endless vistas of gorgeous apartments, then one indeed realized the sacrifice that was going on. Every scholar must have thought of the scene related by *Aeneas*, when the Greeks had burst open the gates of *Priam's* palace, and when the splendid interior, the spacious halls, and the sacred haunts of an ancient dynasty were presented to the eyes of the furious assailants.

The house was well set out for the distinguished visitors. Neither Louis XVIII., nor the Duke of Orleans, nor Queen Victoria, nor any of the great ones of the earth, whose visits are recorded with pillars and with trees planted by their own hands, saw Stowe so nobly arrayed as the British public have seen it this week. The bride was dressed for the altar, the victim for the sacrifice. No thrifty coverings, no ghostly brown holland, no neat patterned chintzes were there. King Mob had it all of the best,—the richest damask furniture and the newest state hangings; only, as that personage rode literally roughshod through the palace, and brought with him cartloads of gravel, there was just an attempt to save the carpets from excessive trituration. In the state dining-room were set out 60,000 oz. of gold and silver plate;—one was involuntarily reminded of the weight, for the scales were at work there also, and men were weighing and noting down lot after lot. On a table 20 yards long and on a dozen sideboards stood forests of vases, candelabra, epergnes, groups, goblets, tankards, and every other form and variety of plate, from the elaborate designs of Italian artists to the simple elegance of the old English school, and the pretentious richness of the last generation. Among fifty other pieces of historic value, the gifts of Royal personages and distinguished men, stood a vase, formed from snuff boxes presented by the cities and corporations in Ireland in 1779, the mace of the old corporation of Buckingham purchased by the Buckingham Conservatives and presented to the Duke as an everlasting possession; and the Chandos Testamentary, for which the gentry and yeomanry of the county lately subscribed, we believe, £1,600. During the whole week this testimonial has been surrounded by a crowd of agriculturists, the very originals of the figures thereon represented, telling of the guineas they had contributed to the ill-fated fabric, but avowing with unwearied gratitude worthy of a safer, if not a better cause, that they would gladly give the money over again.

In all the other rooms it was the same. "Put thy house in order, for thou shalt surely die," *Cæsar* died with grace. The obsequies of Stowe have been marshalled with befitting pomp. On what treasures of art will the sun set this day never to rise again on a similar array within those walls! The quantity is beyond conception, and if the taste is not always the most refined, it is because the vastness of the accumulation and the accidents of its history forbade a more fastidious rule. The Duke of Buckingham is the representative, not of one, but of many families. It is a mighty wreck of ages that has been accumulated in this place, swollen indeed and somewhat overwhelmed, by recent additions, but still full of historical, national, and poetical associations. The galleries of family portraits and collections of family memorials seem to connect all the great men and all the great achievements of modern Europe with the names of Chandos, Temple, Cobham, Nugent, and Grenville. But, beyond the somewhat extensive circle of family affection, the original portraits of famous men and women here assembled are of the greatest interest and value. Here, too, is the victor's portion in the spoil of celebrated sieges, the memento of historical friendships, and the favourite gem of Royalty or beauty. In the manuscript-room is the most extensive and valuable collection of Irish documents anywhere to be found. For the pictures, marbles, bronzes, antiques, articles of vertu, curiosi-

ties, china, glass, and wines, we leave them to the auctioneer, and his catalogue of 5,000 items. It is not our purpose to speak of that which money has collected, and may collect again. Such things are only scattered for a fresh reunion elsewhere under new and more favourable auspices. But the heir-looms of many great families, the records of many great events, and the memorials of many great persons, all spontaneously collected into one great whole, constitute a singular and most significant fact, the obliteration of which we can only compare to the overthrow of a nation or a throne.

And everything is to be sold. The fatal ticket is everywhere seen. The portrait of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the first founder of the family, by Holbein, is now lot 51, in the 21st day's sale. That every other ancestor should go to the hammer, whether by Van Dyk, or Leleley, or Kneller, or Gainsborough, or Reynolds, follows of course. But there is one item of which no preparation can remove the shock. The Chandos family is descended from Frances Brandon, eldest daughter of the above Charles Brandon, by Mary, daughter of Henry VII., and Queen Dowager of France. Some time since certain savages or dilettanti at Bury exhumed that Mary Brandon from her grave and took from her head a lock of silken hair, which thus constitutes a visible link between the present Duke of Buckingham and the throne of these realms, to which he has a reversionary claim. That lock of silken hair, in its glass case, is now to be sold to the highest bidder. What can we say more to show the extent of the devastation? After this it is idle to mention that the Temple of Friendship is rifled of its illustrious tenants, and they are all to be sold. We repeat that everything goes. In two months' time there will not remain in that vast house one pewter spoon, one cracked cup, or spoutless teapot, to give a last vestige of hospitality to the last vestige of the ducal interest in Buckinghamshire. . . . In the midst of fertile lands and industrious people, in the heart of the country where it is thought virtuous to work, to save, and to thrive, a man of the highest rank, and of a property not unequal to his title, has flung all away by extravagance and folly, and reduced his honours to the tinsel of a pauper and the baubles of a fool. Were it only weakness, that might ask our contempt. But there is more than weakness here. It is notorious that the Duke, by the use of a passionate and overpowering persuasion, has induced his amiable son, now in his twenty-fifth year, to cut off the entail of all the property in which his Grace was interested. If the ruinous compliance was yielded to representations which subsequently proved to be incorrect,—if the duke urged the step only as a formal act, which he would soon set right by re-setting the estates, we will gladly concede to him the excuse of utter ignorance or frenzied desperation. Let it be that he did not know what he was about. The world, however, will view the act as a whole. The world has a certain opinion of the son who ruins his father, and it will not have a more favourable opinion of the father who has ruined his son, or rather both of his children.

WILLS.—The Rev. Dr. Raffles, in preaching the funeral sermon of the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Leeds, on Sunday week, said:—"In connexion with the important subject of preparation for death (for we have all to die, and the sooner we distinctly understand what it requires to do so honourably and safely, the better), allow me to mention, first, a wise and equitable arrangement of your temporal affairs. Have you made your will? There is an admirable tract with this title; I wish it were better known and more generally read. He who has property that will survive him, and a family possessing indisputable claims on his remembrance, ought not to give sleep to his eyes nor slumber to his eyelids till he has made such a testamentary disposition of his estate as shall be to the honour of his Christian character, and save his family from contention, litigation, and strife, in the event of his removal. This is assuredly one part of the duty included in the command, 'Set thy house in order, for thou shalt die and not live.' Oh, how much misery and mischief have ensued—what fearful sums of money have been squandered in suits of law and in equity—what scandal has been brought upon the Christian name by the neglect of this duty, or the performance of it in an unjust or partial manner. A man may be unjust in not doing this as well as in doing it improperly. A man may make a disposition of his estate under the influence of anger, of caprice, of partiality, of revenge, which every principle of uprightness and integrity would condemn. Under the influence of malignant passions and malevolent feelings, the last act of his life may savour of revenge; or, the victim of a ruinous procrastination, he may die, and leave all in disarrangement and confusion. Do not accuse me, then, of obtruding unseasonably a topic irrelevant to the solemn purpose for which we are now assembled. It belongs to that practical godliness, that evangelical morality, that pure and undefiled religion, in the exemplification of which it behoves a Christian man, not only to live, but to die. Happy, indeed, shall I be, if all whom it may concern should lay the suggestion seriously to heart, and many a future widow, and many an orphan child, may have cause to acknowledge with gratitude the admonition thus seasonably given."

JOHN MITCHEL.—We have seen a letter addressed to a gentleman at this place from a naval officer who was at Bermuda at the time that Mr. Mitchel arrived there, in which the writer says—"I have seen the newly-arrived heroic patriot lodged and ticketed No. 1,769." This shows that Mr. Mitchel has been treated like other convicts, having now his number in the gang.—*Plymouth Journal*.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

In the Committee of Supply, on Wednesday, Mr. WARD brought forward the Naval Estimates; with an explanatory statement. Reverting to the financial statements made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ward explained that there had been a reduction upon the estimates as it was originally framed: originally, the total would have shown an increase of £214,646, but the amount had been reduced by £208,000; so that the increase on the gross votes over last year is only £6,644. Alluding to the report of the Committee on Naval Expenditure, Mr. Ward stated, that out of thirty-three recommendations made by the committee, Government were prepared to adopt twenty-nine. He went over the recommendations of the committee as they applied to the votes. The Admiralty agree to a complete revision of the ships on foreign states—235 in number, with crews amounting to 39,000 men—before fixing the votes for next year, with a view to any reduction that may be practicable. Mr. Ward adopted the plan of Sir James Graham, that the amount of money for wages should be exactly calculated upon the number of men required for the year. If that basis had been adopted for the present year, there would have been a difference on the estimates of £60,000. He agreed with the committee in censuring the system of extra clerks and extra pay without the sanction of the Treasury: it should be abolished. He agreed that it was oppressive to the public that inquiries as to railways and harbours should be contemporaneously carried on by three separate departments—the Woods and Forests, the Railway Board, and the Board of Admiralty: Government would see how far the inquiry might be consolidated, and he had no doubt that the vote would be much less in the ensuing estimates. He adopted several suggestions respecting the management of dockyards,—the use of the slips for preserving ships; the appointment of superintendents, not as a reward for past services, however meritorious, by honorary retirement, but solely with a view to select men competent to discharge the duties. The Admiralty desired to meet the wishes of the committee by a thorough revision in every department. The system of accounts must be thoroughly reformed: he should not be satisfied till he saw a complete debtor and creditor account submitted to Parliament. Mr. Ward devoted considerable time to discussing the subject of factories and manufactories in the dockyards; stating that there have been great reductions in the amount of work reserved to the Government workmen under those heads; anticipating considerable improvement from better systems of promotion, classification, &c.; but showing difficulties in going to the full extent of the recommendations made by the committee. Mr. Ward concluded by proposing the sum of £293,560 to make up the sum of £1,393,506 for the wages of seamen and marines.

Mr. HUME, applauding the conduct of the committee, would not allow Mr. Ward to take credit for the fact, or allow the country to believe, that no mismanagement had been discovered. There had been enormous waste of public money; and he now contended for reductions in the number of men, of ships, &c.:—

He demanded the abolition of the African squadron. In 1847 no fewer than forty-three ships were expressly employed in a fruitless endeavour to suppress the slave-trade: twenty-eight off the western coast of Africa, eleven at the Cape, and some half-dozen ships on the south-east coast of America, where they were interfering with other people's affairs. It was by measures such as these that the aggregate expense of our establishment was occasioned; and Mr. Ward held out no hope that any reductions would be effected in this enormous expenditure. The labour of the committee, therefore, would be of very little use, unless the House should interfere and stop the supplies. There appeared to him to be no other means by which the Government could be induced to adopt any measures of economy. Mr. Ward said that there were a great many young men growing up in the naval service, all of whom were looking anxiously forward to obtaining a flag: what would be the state of things if the country were called upon to maintain a plurality of Lord Chancellors, in order that the expectations of all the young barristers who were growing up, and aspiring to hold the great seal, might not be disappointed [cheers and laughter]? Or why not, as an hon. friend behind him had just suggested, make provision that every clergyman who entered the Church should ultimately become a bishop [laughter]? Mr. Hume went beyond the committee; and, largely citing figures, contended that the number of admirals retained should be only seventy-five. He proceeded in general terms to enforce the necessity of economy in the building of ships, &c. He emphatically condemned the waste of public money in useless salutes: it was childish in the highest degree to blaze away powder in compliment to officers of rank.

The debate took a very discursive turn; the usual desultory comments coming rapidly from a number of professional members.

Mr. COBDEN was desirous to throw out the result of his observations in the Committee on Naval Estimates, and to state his views on the amount of force we are maintaining:—

As all successive Parliaments had concurred in voting for an increased expenditure, he thought it would not be right to blame the Government for augmenting the forces. He had taken some pains, with the assistance of practical and experienced men engaged in shipbuilding, to estimate the cost of the present vast armament. We have built, or are building, war-steamer to the extent of 832,000 horse power; and he took them to be equal to 100,000 tons burthen. Taking the evidence they had before them when in committee as to the cost per ton of a steamer, he would put down an aggregate of five millions sterling as the cost; and he would estimate

the smaller vessels only at 10,000 horse power, and calculate their cost at one million. The gross total was therefore £6,000,000 as the outlay of the Government upon our steam marine. Now, would the House believe—had they ever conceived such a thing—that we had actually expended, or were expending, in steam war-ships, a larger amount of money than was invested in all our merchant-shippers engaged in the foreign and coasting trade together? When this fact is fully known and understood, then it will be seen what a race of folly and extravagance we have been running with other countries. Why, it would have been a blessing if steam had never been invented if we were to continue things upon this footing. The statement is equally applicable to all the other countries of Europe. He would undertake to prove that the war-steamer of France cost her more than all her merchant-shippers put together; and the same was the case with Sardinia, with Denmark, with Russia, and with Austria.

He would mention another fact. A larger sum of money was already invested, or agreed, or engaged to be expended, upon steam factories, basins, and docks for the repair of steam-engines and steam-vessels, than was embarked in all the private yards and factories of the kingdom engaged in the manufacture of private merchant-shippers. He could satisfy a committee that they had a total of £1,625,000 either invested or in the Estimates intended to be so, for the purpose of repairing steam-ships—a larger amount than is invested in all yards on the Thames, the Clyde, and other places, for repairing the whole mercantile steamers of this country; and not the price of a single steam-engine is included in this calculation. How had all this taken place? Very much from the panic of an anticipated invasion. What had come out before the committee? Sir Thomas Hastings, the president of the Commission of 1844 to prepare our national defences against peril of foreign invasions, was examined; and upon assumptions of invasion and imaginary battles, the gallant Captain had built his idea of the elaborate and huge preparations that ought to be made for repairing steam-vessels and engines. Upon such assumptions he had gone to work and persuaded the Government—and the Government had acted on his suggestions—that it was necessary to have £1,225,000 expended at Devonport for the repair of these steam-vessels; and upon such recommendation the House stood committed to a vote for the repair of steam-vessels amounting to 78,000 horse power. Mr. Cobden conceded that England ought to have a larger force than any other country; but gallant Admirals were very likely to be influenced by a professional feeling; they never considered the question of expense—all they thought of was how the country was to be defended. The great error of Sir Thomas Hastings was, that he assumed a physical possibility, and then called upon the House to recognise it as a moral probability. He thought there had been exhibited a want of English pluck in all this.

He would ask the Government whether it was not possible to do something to stop these enormous expenses? Was it not rational to make a proposal to Continental states, that there should be a discontinuance of this accursed system of armaments? He read an extract from a speech by Sir Robert Peel in the year 1841—just previous to his entering upon office. Sir Robert said: "Is not the time come when the powerful countries of Europe should reduce those military armaments which they have so sedulously raised? Is not the time come when they should be prepared to declare that there is no use in such overwhelming establishments? What is the advantage of any one power increasing its army and navy? Does it not see that if it possess such an increase of protection and self-defence, the other powers will follow its example? The consequence of this state of things must be, that no increase of relative strength can accrue to any one power, but there must be a universal consumption of the resources of every country in military preparations. It is, in fact, depriving peace of all its advantages, and anticipating the energies of war before they are required." The sum of £18,000,000 which they were asked to vote that year was equal to 8,000,000 quarters of wheat, and to a rental of 1,800,000 ten pound houses. He did not mean to say that the due and necessary outlay for ships to guard against pirates and against insult was not a most legitimate expenditure of public money; but he maintained that every shilling needlessly expended for such purposes was as much wasted as though it had been thrown into the sea, because it produced nothing for the country in return. He had been taunted by Mr. Henley with not having been a true prophet about the French Revolution; he was quite ready to plead guilty to that charge; but very few relied less on predictions than he himself did. In arguing, however, as to the future strength of our armaments, he saw no symptoms of war in Europe. On the contrary, every effort which they had witnessed had been that of nations attempting to settle themselves according to their several races, languages, and nationalities, in order that they might all be at home and live in peace. The people of Germany want to be German; and the Italians wish to be let alone in Italy. He did not find now that princes and sovereigns at Vienna could dispose of countries and carve out monarchies, as they did formerly. There was a popular voice brought into play; and in that popular voice, whatever honourable gentlemen might say as to the tendency of Democracy, he saw a barrier against those wars which once arose from the quarrels of crowned heads.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL agreed with Mr. Cobden, that we should have a greater strength at sea than any foreign power; but he could not assent to other principles which Mr. Cobden had laid down.

Sir Robert Peel had thought that it would be far more rational and satisfactory that this country and France should agree to reduce the amount of their respective forces; but Mr. Cobden had omitted a fact. When Sir Robert Peel was in power, in consequence of the increase of the French navy, especially her steam navy, he was compelled to lay the foundation of a very extensive force of steam-vessels; although he might not have thought that was exactly in conformity with the principles on which both countries should act. If France had reduced her armaments, this country would have followed the example. But as she made an extraordinary expenditure for the construction and armament of a great force of steam-ships, it was impossible that this country should not follow that example, and prepare against attack. It would be a very inadequate notion of the steam navy to suppose that it was only for the protection of the

mercantile steam navy of this country; and most absurd results would be obtained if we tried to calculate the precise gain derived from the navy in case of war; it would be most irrational to say we would not spend this year's estimates on the Navy because for less than that sum all the towns on our coast could be rebuilt if they were burnt and sacked. Suppose this country unfortunately to be involved in a war while unprepared, and that the French steam navy had destroyed all the towns on the coast from Dover to Falmouth or Penzance, would any one say that we were gainers by this to the extent of £18,570,345 17s. 10d. [hear, hear, and laughter]—while it would cost half a million to save them from destruction? What would become of the reputed security of capital and industry of this country, where a people could lay out in the course of the last few years not less than £30,000,000 in railways, together with immense sums in manufactories? All feeling of confidence in the stability of our power would cease; and persons who had capital to invest would say, we will go to New York or Philadelphia, or any other place, and fly from a country which has not the wisdom and foresight to defend itself.

Differing from Mr. Cobden on these points, Lord John agreed with most of what he said in other respects. He regretted, too, with Mr. Hume, that Committees had not investigated the Navy expenditure in the year 1838, as in 1818 and 1828 and the present year. Such a proceeding, occurring occasionally, would enable the Government and its departments to reconsider and rearrange expenditure according to altered circumstances. Nothing could be more foolish than for rich countries to vie with each other in having the largest armament: but England is not in the situation of the United States—she is mixed up unavoidably in Continental questions: still, all the powers of Europe would do well to look to their expenditure under this head.

In conclusion, Lord John adverted to another prophecy of Mr. Cobden—that the Government would be driven into war by the clubs and coteries which influenced it. "I thought at the time of the prophecy, that this was most unjust to the Government. I can assure the honourable gentleman, that it never was the wish of the Government of this country to quarrel with the Government of France; and the short time which has elapsed since the revolution in February has shown our desire to act in consonance with the feelings, and to be on the best terms of intimacy with so great and enlightened a nation as the French people [loud cheers]. I am glad that the present Government of France have declared themselves free of that ambition which led France, both under the Republic and the Empire, in the first place to brilliant conquests, and then to meet severe calamities; and I believe that the present government of France, and the French nation generally, agree as to the impolicy of such a course, and as to the advantage of maintaining the peace of Europe [cheers]. It is most desirable that not only France but other governments should act on such principles. I do not say that the whole of Europe is in so sound a condition that any statesman would say that he could depend for any number of years on the maintenance of peace; but I believe that the government of France is fully aware of the desirableness of peace; and I am also aware that the powerful government of Russia has the same desire to secure the maintenance of peace. When, then, the powerful governments of Russia, France, and England, entertain such an opinion, I say there is not any strong probability that peace will be disturbed" [cheers].

Mr. DISRAELI wished he could agree with Mr. Cobden that the progress of Democratical government is calculated to insure peace, and the progress of human nature. Modern experience shows a very different result. In the last two hundred and fifty years, three wars have occurred, each of singular historic interest, and each of about thirty years' duration. The first, the thirty years' war of Germany, was a war of popular passions, of popular principles, and of popular creeds. Again, the great war which broke out in the reign of Louis the Fourteenth, which was opposed to the independence of Europe, arose from the indignant popular spirit of all Europe. And to come to the French revolutionary war—was that which was achieved by Napoleon a war of individual, of aristocratic, or of exclusive origin? On the contrary, those three great wars, occupying together ninety years, were wars arising from popular passion, popular prejudice, and the ambition of nations. He concluded by asking several questions relative to foreign affairs.

Lord PALMERSTON replied, that while Denmark only does what the law of nations sanctioned, the blockade she has notified is not one which we should be entitled to force: therefore the presence of our ships in the Baltic and North Sea coasts will be unnecessary. With regard to La Plata, we are not answerable for the commencement of hostilities with that country. Our vessels there have been diminished. Mr. Southern has gone to fill the vacant place of Minister at Buenos Ayres; nothing in our relations with General Rosas precluded such a step. In answer to another Member's question, Lord Palmerston stated that our African commanders are now acting under instructions strictly accordant with the law of the land.

Admiral DUNDAS, in answer to interrogatories, stated that the Masters in the Navy will be entitled to retire at the age of fifty with the rank and half-pay of Commander. As to Assistant-Surgeons messing in the ward-room, if they did so, the Mates and half a dozen other officers might claim the like. The newspaper complaints on the subject are wholly groundless.

Votes for seamen's victuals, officers' salaries, the Registry Office, and the scientific departments, having been taken, Mr. HUME moved, and it was agreed, to report progress; and sit again on Friday.

On Friday night, the consideration of the Naval Estimates was resumed.

Captain PACHELL drew attention to the unfortunate position in which commanders and lieutenants are placed. According to a regulation adopted at the close of the war, those officers were unable to obtain promotion in succession. There were 879

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE COST OF GUNPOWDER.

(From *Terrord's Newspaper*.)

On the debate on the navy estimates, Mr. Cobden suggested an expedient that was honoured with sufficient contempt by the Blue Coats of the Commons. He hazarded an opinion that certain functionaries—very novel, certainly—in their constituted appointments—should take peace credentials from our Government to other countries: should be empowered to arrange and determine in the high spirit of national faith, upon the proportionate naval force to be maintained by the contracting parties. Grant Mr. Cobden's proposal, and we should have Missionaries of Peace depart from the Admiralty to all naval countries. Lord John Russell—as the Apologist-general of things as they are—looked loftily above the proposition, and the naval members vouchsafed at the best, a smile of pity upon the Utopian member of the West Riding. And thus, with our present franchise, it will ever be: the interests of gunpowder, under the present system, are jealously, superstitiously represented in Parliament. The army and the navy have been called the two arms of the country: pity it is, that such arms end in such grasping fingers, to the picking and stealing the household comforts from the people.

Reduce the navy estimates—says Mr. Cobden—by a million, and the tea duties might cease. Whereupon the trade with China will receive an impulse beneficial to the English manufacturer. Now this is precisely the sort of argument required to be continually set before the people. We are aware it is not heroic; we own that it displaces the glorious for the domestic. "We have been too long singing *Rule Britannia*," cried Mr. Cobden in a previous debate. And so we have, Mr. Cobden. Let us, then, begin to cheat the cannon for the teapot; with a wiser thrift of gunpowder, give a tune to *Polly put the kettle on*.

For ourselves, we should like Mr. Cobden's proposition to have a trial. We are aware that there is a mere mercantile spirit in the suggestion that smacks of the national shopkeeping. Nevertheless, being a nation of shopkeepers, it behoves that we keep a steady eye on the till. On the other hand, we have of late lacked those picturesque embassies, whose principal beauty was their cost. The historian of the last twenty years will have but few international ceremonies to descant upon; neither King William nor Queen Victoria—like potentates of an earlier time—have sent expensive embassies of congratulation on royal marriages, royal births, and royal coronations. Such matters have been duly acknowledged in a small, economic manner; almost as though the spirit of Penny Post had usurped the ceremonious missions of ambassadorial dukes and marquises with peacock trains. We seem to have exchanged the Field of the Cloth of Gold for the Field of the Sheet of Foolscap. Well, we would still improve upon this simplicity of international communication; and, instead of making a naval demonstration off the ports and harbours of the foreigner; instead of showing our rows of iron teeth from Woolwich, and our floating batteries from Portsmouth and Sheerness—we would send to either country some half-dozen Admiralty pilgrims—(let there, by the way, be a new order established, for their peculiar honour: the order of the Palm Branch)—some half-dozen functionaries, empowered to give in, upon national honour, a faithful summary of our naval force; and to treat to be permitted to know the force of the foreign power: in a word, to take stock of his dockyards and his marine stores. Thus a limited force, upon the principle of equality, would be enjoyed by all nations; no one seeking to outbuild the other.

As it is,—what is the consequence? Why, France and England play in their dock-yards at the foolish, expensive game of beggar-my-neighbour. "There are three fifty-gun steam frigates laid down at Cherbourg," is the report. "Build six at Woolwich" is the defiant answer of the British Admiralty. Shipwrights hammer at Rochfort; and they are straightway out-hammered by a legion at Portsmouth. Now, to what does the rational proposition of Mr. Cobden lead? Why, in fact to this mutual understanding among the nations; to this pacific declaration—"Let us take stock."

There is no man so poor who, hearing cannon fired, may not clap his hand upon his pocket and cry—"There goes some of my cash!" A beggarly fraction, no doubt; the infinitesimal purchase-money of a few of the gunpowder grains. There is not throughout the empire an old woman who takes tea who—when the guns roar—may not feel that her tea-pot is defrauded for the noise and smother. But in every way the greatest spendthrifts of national wealth are the spendthrifts with iron throats.

Let us imagine a long row of huge granaries. They are heaped to the roof with corn: with life-sustaining wheat. There is food for hundreds and hundreds of thousands in those golden heaps of glorious grain. Some devilish principle—(we speak of the principle only, be it understood)—transmutes with a word the wheat to gunpowder. That which should have sustained men in peace and comfort kills them, it may be, with lingering agony. "All false—all sentimental," say certain gentlemen, lifting their decorated shoulders contemptuously at the foolish picture. What was wheat is gunpowder; what was gunpowder is smoke; what was smoke, is now—and will for a long while remain—taxes. "And these things must be," cry the men with epaulettes; and if any new answer be opposed to them, they retreat from the impertinence, and bellow

the old victorious reply—"Britons never shall be slaves."

THE FALL OF BUCKINGHAM.

(From the *Times* of Monday.)

During the past week the British public has been admitted to a spectacle of a painfully interesting and gravely historical import. One of the most splendid abodes of our almost regal aristocracy has thrown open its portals to an endless succession of visitors, who from morning to night have flowed in an uninterrupted stream from room to room, and floor to floor—not to enjoy the hospitality of the lord, or to congratulate him on his countless treasures of art, but to see an ancient family ruined, their palace marked for destruction, and its contents scattered to the four winds of Heaven. We are only saying what is notorious, and what therefore it is neither a novelty nor a cruelty to repeat, that the most Noble and Puissant Prince, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, is at this moment an absolutely ruined and destitute man. Our advertising columns have introduced to the public the long list of estates, properties, and interests, which are no longer his, and will not revert to his heirs. The last crash of this mighty ruin is that which now sounds. Stowe is no more. This morning the tumultuous invasion of sight-seers will once again be endured, and to-morrow the auctioneer will begin his work.

One might imagine a great county picnic had suddenly gathered at Stowe. Even stalls were there. From the branch of a noble beech hung a huge pair of scales on which venison was weighed. An advertisement posted on the front door particularized the very moderate prices at which a buck, a half, or a quarter might be obtained. In the distance were fallen trees, timber waggons, and extempore sawpits. The enormous edifice was a human hive. Every window showed the crowd within passing to and fro. But once admitted—once standing under the Pantheon-like vault of the central saloon, and glancing right and left at the endless vistas of gorgeous apartments, then one indeed realized the sacrilege that was going on. Every scholar must have thought of the scene related by Æneas, when the Greeks had burst open the gates of Priam's palace, and when the splendid interior, the spacious halls, and the sacred haunts of an ancient dynasty were presented to the eyes of the furious assailants.

The house was well set out for the distinguished visitors. Neither Louis XVIII., nor the Duke of Orleans, nor Queen Victoria, nor any of the great ones of the earth, whose visits are recorded with pillars and with trees planted by their own hands, saw Stowe so nobly arrayed as the British public have seen it this week. The bride was dressed for the altar, the victim for the sacrifice. No thrifty coverings, no ghostly brown holland, no neat patterned chintzes were there. King Mob had it all of the best,—the richest damask furniture and the newest state hangings; only, as that personage rode literally roughshod through the palace, and brought with him cartloads of gravel, there was just an attempt to save the carpets from excessive trituration. In the state dining-room were set out 60,000 oz. of gold and silver plate;—one was involuntarily reminded of the weight for the scales were at work there also, and men were weighing and noting down lot after lot. On a table 20 yards long and on a dozen sideboards stood forests of vases, candelabra, ewers, groups, goblets, tankards, and every other form and variety of plate, from the elaborate designs of Italian artists to the simple elegance of the old English school, and the pretentious richness of the last generation. Among fifty other pieces of historic value, the gifts of Royal personages and distinguished men, stood a vase, formed from snuff boxes presented by the cities and corporations in Ireland in 1779, the mace of the old corporation of Buckingham purchased by the Buckingham Conservatives and presented to the Duke as an everlasting possession; and the Chandos Testimonial, for which the gentry and yeomanry of the county lately subscribed, we believe, £1,500. During the whole week this testimonial has been surrounded by a crowd of agriculturists, the very originals of the figures thereon represented, telling of the guineas they had contributed to the ill-fated fabric, but avowing with unwearied gratitude worthy of a safer, if not a better cause, that they would gladly give the money over again.

In all the other rooms it was the same. "Put thy house in order, for thou shalt surely die," Cæsar died with grace. The obsequies of Stowe have been marshalled with befitting pomp. On what treasures of art will the sun set this day never to rise again on a similar array within those walls! The quantity is beyond conception, and if the taste is not always the most refined, it is because the vastness of the accumulation and the accidents of its history forbade a more fastidious rule. The Duke of Buckingham is the representative, not of one, but of many families. It is a mighty wreck of ages that has been accumulated in this place, swollen indeed and somewhat overwhelmed, by recent additions, but still full of historical, national, and poetical associations. The galleries of family portraits and collections of family memorials seem to connect all the great men and all the great achievements of modern Europe with the names of Chandos, Temple, Cobham, Nugent, and Grenville. But, beyond the somewhat extensive circle of family affection, the original portraits of famous men and women here assembled are of the greatest interest and value. Here, too, is the victor's portion in the spoil of celebrated sieges, the memento of historical friendships, and the favourite gem of Royalty or beauty. In the manuscript-room is the most extensive and valuable collection of Irish documents anywhere to be found. For the pictures, marbles, bronzes, antiques, articles of vertu, curiosi-

ties, china, glass, and wines, we leave them to the auctioneer, and his catalogue of 5,000 items. It is not our purpose to speak of that which money has collected, and may collect again. Such things are only scattered for a fresh reunion elsewhere under new and more favourable auspices. But the heirlooms of many great families, the records of many great events, and the memorials of many great persons, all spontaneously collected into one great whole, constitute a singular and most significant fact, the obliteration of which we can only compare to the overthrow of a nation or a throne.

And everything is to be sold. The fatal ticket is everywhere seen. The portrait of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the first founder of the family, by Holbein, is now lot 51, in the 21st day's sale. That every other ancestor should go to the hammer, whether by Van Dyk, or Leley, or Kneller, or Gainsborough, or Reynolds, follows of course. But there is one item of which no preparation can remove the shock. The Chandos family is descended from Frances Brandon, eldest daughter of the above Charles Brandon, by Mary, daughter of Henry VII., and Queen Dowager of France. Some time since certain savages or dilettanti at Bury exhumed that Mary Brandon from her grave and took from her head a lock of silken hair, which thus constitutes a visible link between the present Duke of Buckingham and the throne of these realms, to which he has a reversionary claim. That lock of silken hair, in its glass case, is now to be sold to the highest bidder. What can we say more to show the extent of the devastation? After this it is idle to mention that the Temple of Friendship is rifled of its illustrious tenants, and they are all to be sold. We repeat that everything goes. In two months' time there will not remain in that vast house one pewter spoon, one cracked cup, or spoutless teapot, to give a last vestige of hospitality to the last vestige of the ducal interest in Buckinghamshire. In the midst of fertile lands and industrious people, in the heart of the country where it is thought virtuous to work, to save, and to thrive, a man of the highest rank, and of a property not unequal to his title, has flung all away by extravagance and folly, and reduced his honours to the tinsel of a pauper and the baubles of a fool. Were it only weakness, that might ask our contempt. But there is more than weakness here. It is notorious that the Duke, by the use of a passionate and overpowering persuasion, has induced his amiable son, now in his twenty-fifth year, to cut off the entail of all the property in which his Grace was interested. If the ruinous compliance was yielded to representations which subsequently proved to be incorrect,—if the duke urged the step only as a formal act, which he would soon set right by re-settling the estates, we will gladly concede to him the excuse of utter ignorance or frenzied desperation. Let it be that he did not know what he was about. The world, however, will view the act as a whole. The world has a certain opinion of the son who ruins his father, and it will not have a more favourable opinion of the father who has ruined his son, or rather both of his children.

WILLS.—The Rev. Dr. Raffles, in preaching the funeral sermon of the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Leeds, on Sunday week, said:—"In connexion with the important subject of preparation for death (for we have all to die, and the sooner we distinctly understand what it requires to do so honourably and safely, the better), allow me to mention, first, a wise and equitable arrangement of your temporal affairs. Have you made your will? There is an admirable tract with this title; I wish it were better known and more generally read. He who has property that will survive him, and a family possessing indisputable claims on his remembrance, ought not to give sleep to his eyes nor slumber to his eyelids till he has made such a testamentary disposition of his estate as shall be to the honour of his Christian character, and save his family from contention, litigation, and strife, in the event of his removal. This is assuredly one part of the duty included in the command, 'Set thy house in order, for thou shalt die and not live.' Oh, how much misery and mischief have ensued—what fearful sums of money have been squandered in suits of law and in equity—what scandal has been brought upon the Christian name by the neglect of this duty, or the performance of it in an unjust or partial manner. A man may be unjust in not doing this as well as in doing it improperly. A man may make a disposition of his estate under the influence of anger, of caprice, of partiality, of revenge, which every principle of uprightness and integrity would condemn. Under the influence of malignant passions and malevolent feelings, the last act of his life may savour of revenge; or, the victim of a ruinous procrastination, he may die, and leave all in disarrangement and confusion. Do not accuse me, then, of obtruding unseasonably a topic irrelevant to the solemn purpose for which we are now assembled. It belongs to that practical godliness, that evangelical morality, that pure and undefiled religion, in the exemplification of which it behoves a Christian man, not only to live, but to die. Happy, indeed, shall I be, if all whom it may concern should lay the suggestion seriously to heart, and many a future widow, and many an orphan child, may have cause to acknowledge with gratitude the admonition thus seasonably given."

JOHN MITCHELL.—We have seen a letter addressed to a gentleman at this place from a naval officer who was at Bermuda at the time that Mr. Mitchell arrived there, in which the writer says—"I have seen the newly-arrived heroic patriot lodged and ticketed No. 1,769." This shows that Mr. Mitchell has been treated like other convicts, having now his number in the gang.—*Plymouth Journal*.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

In the Committee of Supply, on Wednesday, Mr. WARD brought forward the Naval Estimates; with an explanatory statement. Reverting to the financial statements made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ward explained that there had been a reduction upon the estimates as it was originally framed: originally, the total would have shown an increase of £214,646, but the amount had been reduced by £208,000; so that the increase on the gross votes over last year is only £6,644. Alluding to the report of the Committee on Naval Expenditure, Mr. Ward stated, that out of thirty-three recommendations made by the committee, Government were prepared to adopt twenty-nine. He went over the recommendations of the committee as they applied to the votes. The Admiralty agree to a complete revision of the ships on foreign stations—235 in number, with crews amounting to 39,000 men—before fixing the votes for next year, with a view to any reduction that may be practicable. Mr. Ward adopted the plan of Sir James Graham, that the amount of money for wages should be exactly calculated upon the number of men required for the year. If that basis had been adopted for the present year, there would have been a difference on the estimates of £80,000. He agreed with the committee in censuring the system of extra clerks and extra pay without the sanction of the Treasury: it should be abolished. He agreed that it was oppressive to the public that inquiries as to railways and harbours should be consentaneously carried on by three separate departments—the Woods and Forests, the Railway Board, and the Board of Admiralty: Government would see how far the inquiry might be consolidated, and he had no doubt that the vote would be much less in the ensuing estimates. He adopted several suggestions respecting the management of dockyards,—the use of the slips for preserving ships; the appointment of superintendents, not as a reward for past services, however meritorious, by honorary retirement, but solely with a view to select men competent to discharge the duties. The Admiralty desired to meet the wishes of the committee by a thorough revision in every department. The system of accounts must be thoroughly reformed: he should not be satisfied till he saw a complete debtor and creditor account submitted to Parliament. Mr. Ward devoted considerable time to discussing the subject of factories and manufactories in the dockyards; stating that there have been great reductions in the amount of work reserved to the Government workmen under those heads; anticipating considerable improvement from better systems of promotion, classification, &c.; but showing difficulties in going to the full extent of the recommendations made by the committee. Mr. Ward concluded by proposing the sum of £293,560 to make up the sum of £1,393,506 for the wages of seamen and marines.

Mr. HUME, applauding the conduct of the committee, would not allow Mr. Ward to take credit for the fact, or allow the country to believe, that no mismanagement had been discovered. There had been enormous waste of public money; and he now contended for reductions in the number of men, of ships, &c.:—

He demanded the abolition of the African squadron. In 1847 no fewer than forty-three ships were expressly employed in a fruitless endeavour to suppress the slave-trade: twenty-eight off the western coast of Africa, eleven at the Cape, and some half-dozen ships on the south-east coast of America, where they were interfering with other people's affairs. It was by measures such as these that the aggregate expense of our establishment was occasioned; and Mr. Ward held out no hope that any reductions would be effected in this enormous expenditure. The labour of the committee, therefore, would be of very little use, unless the House should interfere and stop the supplies. There appeared to him to be no other means by which the Government could be induced to adopt any measures of economy. Mr. Ward said that there were a great many young men growing up in the naval service, all of whom were looking anxiously forward to obtaining a flag: what would be the state of things if the country were called upon to maintain a plurality of Lord Chancellors, in order that the expectations of all the young barristers who were growing up, and aspiring to hold the great seal, might not be disappointed [cheers and laughter]? Or why not, as an hon. friend behind him had just suggested, make provision that every clergyman who entered the Church should ultimately become a bishop [laughter]? Mr. Hume went beyond the committee; and, largely citing figures, contended that the number of admirals retained should be only seventy-five. He proceeded in general terms to enforce the necessity of economy in the building of ships, &c. He emphatically condemned the waste of public money in useless salutes: it was childish in the highest degree to blaze away powder in compliment to officers of rank.

The debate took a very discursive turn; the usual desultory comments coming rapidly from a number of professional members.

Mr. COBDEN was desirous to throw out the result of his observations in the Committee on Naval Estimates, and to state his views on the amount of force we are maintaining:—

As all successive Parliaments had concurred in voting for an increased expenditure, he thought it would not be right to blame the Government for augmenting the forces. He had taken some pains, with the assistance of practical and experienced men engaged in shipbuilding, to estimate the cost of the present vast armaments. We have built, or are building, war-steamer to the extent of \$32,000 horse power; and he took them to be equal to 100,000 tons burthen. Taking the evidence they had borne them when in committee as to the cost per ton of a steamer, he would put down an aggregate of five millions sterling as the cost; and he would estimate

the smaller vessels only at 10,000 horse power, and calculate their cost at one million. The gross total was therefore £6,000,000 as the outlay of the Government upon our steam marine. Now, would the House believe—had they ever conceived such a thing—that we had actually expended, or were expending, in steam warships, a larger amount of money than was invested in all our merchant-shippers engaged in the foreign and coasting trade together? When this fact is fully known and understood, then it will be seen what a race of folly and extravagance we have been running with other countries. Why, it would have been a blessing if steam had never been invented if we were to continue things upon this footing. The statement is equally applicable to all the other countries of Europe. He would undertake to prove that the war-steamer of France cost her more than all her merchant-shippers put together; and the same was the case with Sardinia, with Denmark, with Russia, and with Austria.

He would mention another fact. A larger sum of money was already invested, or agreed, or engaged to be expended, upon steam factories, basins, and docks for the repair of steam-engines and steam-vessels, than was embarked in all the private yards and factories of the kingdom engaged in the manufacture of private merchant-shippers. He could satisfy a committee that they had a total of £1,625,000 either invested or in the Estimates intended to be so, for the purpose of repairing steam-ships—a larger amount than is invested in all yards on the Thames, the Clyde, and other places, for repairing the whole mercantile steamers of this country; and not the price of a single steam-engine is included in this calculation. How had all this taken place? Very much from the panic of an anticipated invasion. What had come out before the committee? Sir Thomas Hastings, the president of the Commission of 1844 to prepare our national defences against peril of foreign invasions, was examined; and upon assumptions of invasion and imaginary battles, the gallant Captain had built his idea of the elaborate and huge preparations that ought to be made for repairing steam-vessels and engines. Upon such assumptions he had gone to work and persuaded the Government—and the Government had acted on his suggestions—that it was necessary to have £1,225,000 expended at Devonport for the repair of these steam-vessels; and upon such recommendation the House stood committed to a vote for the repair of steam-vessels amounting to 78,000 horse power. Mr. Cobden conceded that England ought to have a larger force than any other country: but gallant Admirals were very likely to be influenced by a professional feeling; they never considered the question of expense—all they thought of was how the country was to be defended. The great error of Sir Thomas Hastings was, that he assumed a physical possibility, and then called upon the House to recognise it as a moral probability. He thought there had been exhibited a want of English pluck in all this.

He would ask the Government whether it was not possible to do something to stop these enormous expenses? Was it not rational to make a proposal to Continental states, that there should be discontinuance of this accursed system of armaments? He read an extract from a speech by Sir Robert Peel in the year 1841—just previous to his entering upon office. Sir Robert said: "Is not the time come when the powerful countries of Europe should reduce those military armaments which they have so sedulously raised? Is not the time come when they should be prepared to declare that there is no use in such overwhelming establishments? What is the advantage of any one power increasing its army and navy? Does it not see that if it possess such an increase of protection and self-defence, the other powers will follow its example? The consequence of this state of things must be, that no increase of relative strength can accrue to any one power, but there must be a universal consumption of the resources of every country in military preparations. It is, in fact, depriving peace of all its advantages, and anticipating the energies of war before they are required." The sum of £18,000,000 which they were asked to vote that year was equal to 8,000,000 quarters of wheat, and to a rental of 1,800,000 ten pound houses. He did not mean to say that the due and necessary outlay for ships to guard against pirates and against insult was not a most legitimate expenditure of public money; but he maintained that every shilling needlessly expended for such purposes was as much wasted as though it had been thrown into the sea, because it produced nothing for the country in return. He had been taunted by Mr. Henley with not having been a true prophet about the French Revolution; he was quite ready to plead guilty to that charge; but very few relied less on predictions than he himself did. In arguing, however, as to the future strength of our armaments, he saw no symptoms of war in Europe. On the contrary, every effort which they had witnessed had been that of nations attempting to settle themselves according to their several races, languages, and nationalities, in order that they might all be at home and live in peace. The people of Germany want to be German; and the Italians wish to be let alone in Italy. He did not find now that princes and sovereigns at Vienna could dispose of countries and carve out monarchies, as they did formerly. There was a popular voice brought into play; and in that popular voice, whatever honourable gentlemen might say as to the tendency of Democracy, he saw a barrier against those wars which once arose from the quarrels of crowned heads.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL agreed with Mr. Cobden, that we should have a greater strength at sea than any foreign power; but he could not assent to other principles which Mr. Cobden had laid down.

Sir Robert Peel had thought that it would be far more rational and satisfactory that this country and France should agree to reduce the amount of their respective forces; but Mr. Cobden had omitted a fact. When Sir Robert Peel was in power, in consequence of the increase of the French navy, especially her steam navy, he was compelled to lay the foundation of a very extensive force of steam-vessels; although he might not have thought that was exactly in conformity with the principles on which both countries should act. If France had reduced her armaments, this country would have followed the example. But as she made an extraordinary expenditure for the construction and armament of a great force of steam-ships, it was impossible that this country should not follow that example, and prepare against attack. It would be a very idle notion to suppose that the navy

mercantile steam navy of this country; and most absurd results would be obtained if we tried to calculate the precise gain derived from the navy in case of war; it would be most irrational to say we would not spend this year's estimates on the Navy because for less than that sum all the towns on our coast could be rebuilt if they were burnt and sacked. Suppose this country unfortunately to be involved in a war while unprepared, and that the French steam navy had destroyed all the towns on the coast from Dover to Falmouth or Penzance, would any one say that we were gainers by this to the extent of £18,570,345 17s. 10d. [hear, hear, and laughter]—while it would cost half a million to save them from destruction? What would become of the reputed security of capital and industry of this country, where a people could lay out in the course of the last few years not less than £30,000,000 in railways, together with immense sums in manufactories? All feeling of confidence in the stability of our power would cease; and persons who had capital to invest would say, we will go to New York or Philadelphia, or any other place, and fly from a country which has not the wisdom and foresight to defend itself.

Differing from Mr. Cobden on these points, Lord John agreed with most of what he said in other respects. He regretted, too, with Mr. Hume, that Committees had not investigated the Navy expenditure in the year 1838, as in 1818 and 1828 and the present year. Such a proceeding, occurring occasionally, would enable the Government and its departments to reconsider and rearrange expenditure according to altered circumstances. Nothing could be more foolish than for rich countries to vie with each other in having the largest armament: but England is not in the situation of the United States—she is mixed up unavoidably in Continental questions: still, all the powers of Europe would do well to look to their expenditure under this head.

In conclusion, Lord John adverted to another prophecy of Mr. Cobden—that the Government would be driven into war by the clubs and coteries which influenced it. "I thought at the time of the prophecy, that this was most unjust to the Government. I can assure the honourable gentleman, that it never was the wish of the Government of this country to quarrel with the Government of France; and the short time which has elapsed since the revolution in February has shown our desire to act in consonance with the feelings, and to be on the best terms of intimacy with so great and enlightened a nation as the French people [loud cheers]. I am glad that the present Government of France have declared themselves free of that ambition which led France, both under the Republic and the Empire, in the first place to brilliant conquests, and then to meet severe calamities; and I believe that the present government of France, and the French nation generally, agree as to the impolicy of such a course, and as to the advantage of maintaining the peace of Europe [cheers]. It is most desirable that not only France but other governments should act on such principles. I do not say that the whole of Europe is in so sound a condition that any statesman would say that he could depend for any number of years on the maintenance of peace; but I believe that the government of France is fully aware of the desirableness of peace; and I am also aware that the powerful government of Russia has the same desire to secure the maintenance of peace. When, then, the powerful governments of Russia, France, and England, entertain such an opinion, I say there is not any strong probability that peace will be disturbed" [cheers].

Mr. DISRAELI wished he could agree with Mr. Cobden that the progress of Democratical government is calculated to insure peace, and the progress of human nature. Modern experience shows a very different result. In the last two hundred and fifty years, three wars have occurred, each of singular historic interest, and each of about thirty years' duration. The first, the thirty years' war of Germany, was a war of popular passions, of popular principles, and of popular creeds. Again, the great war which broke out in the reign of Louis the Fourteenth, which was opposed to the independence of Europe, arose from the indignant popular spirit of all Europe. And to come to the French revolutionary war—was that which was achieved by Napoleon a war of individual, of aristocratic, or of exclusive origin? On the contrary, those three great wars, occupying together ninety years, were wars arising from popular passion, popular prejudice, and the ambition of nations. He concluded by asking several questions relative to foreign affairs.

Lord PALMERSTON replied, that while Denmark only does what the law of nations sanctioned, the blockade she has notified is not one which we should be entitled to force: therefore the presence of our ships in the Baltic and North Sea coasts will be unnecessary. With regard to La Plata, we are not answerable for the commencement of hostilities with that country. Our vessels there have been diminished. Mr. Southern has gone to fill the vacant place of Minister at Buenos Ayres; nothing in our relations with General Rosas precluded such a step. In answer to another Member's question, Lord Palmerston stated that our African commanders are now acting under instructions strictly accordant with the law of the land.

Admiral DUNDAS, in answer to interrogatories, stated that the Masters in the Navy will be entitled to retire at the age of fifty with the rank and half-pay of Commander. As to Assistant-Surgeons messing in the ward-room, if they did so, the Mates and half a dozen other officers might claim the like. The newspaper complaints on the subject are wholly groundless.

Votes for seamen's victuals, officers' salaries, the Registry Office, and the scientific departments, having been taken, Mr. HUME moved, and it was agreed, to report progress; and sit again on Friday.

On Friday night, the consideration of the Naval Estimates was resumed.

Captain PRICHELL drew attention to the unfortunate position in which commanders and lieutenants are placed. According to a regulation adopted at the close of the war, those officers were unable to obtain promotion in succession. There were 879

commanders, of whom 96 were on full pay. These officers were divided into two classes; the first receiving 10s. a day, and the second 8s. 6d. There were now 150 commanders, receiving 10s. 6d. a day, and a number on the lower list at 8s. 6d. a day, who had not the slightest chance of getting on the higher list as long as they lived. He thought it was not right to continue on that scale, and that the fifty commanders who had retired as captains, under the order in Council of 1840, at 10s. 6d. a day, should receive 12s. 6d. a day, the same as the upper class of masters, and that fifty out of the 150 commanders should be placed on the same list. With regard to the lieutenants, he should propose that the difference between the two retired lists should be abolished, and the two classes amalgamated.

Mr. WARD gave no hope of doing more for Capt. Pechell's clients. Under the orders of 1815, many of them received promotion in full quittance of all claims, and many had been a very short period of full service at sea.

Mr. HUME complained of the lavish resort to promotions. The rule laid down by the Admiralty in 1830 was, that there should be one promotion for every three vacancies. Now it appeared, from a return ordered by the House to be printed on the 24th of February, 1847, that 245 flag officers died between the 27th of February, 1830, and the 30th of September, 1846. Agreeably to the rule laid down, there should have been only 81 promotions, instead of which there had been 189. He was glad to see that Lord Auckland and the committee had given it as their opinion, that no more general promotions ought to take place. Of captains who died within the same period there had been 316; to which rank only 106 ought, according to the rule, to have been promoted; but the number promoted was 365, actually 49 more than the number who died. Again, 316 commanders died; and instead of 106, there had been 685 promotions—two had been made for every one that died, instead of one out of three. Of lieutenants 1,049 died; and 1,224 instead of 349 promotions had taken place. It should be recollected that every promotion in the navy was an addition to the pension-list, and that the First Lord of the Admiralty might grant any number of promotions that he pleased; though her Majesty could only grant pensions to the extent of £1,200 a year.

These representations were not denied; but some qualifications were stated.

Admiral DUNDAS observed, that in 1832 there were 3,318 lieutenants in the navy; now there were only 2,330; making a difference of no less than 1,000 within that period. As to the number of promotions, unless young men were promoted the service could never go on.

Captain BERKELEY observed, that Mr. Hume had forgotten to take off a large proportion of officers who had forced themselves into promotions by their gallant services in every quarter of the world.

Mr. HUME could afford to throw in 47 captains, 112 commanders, and 127 lieutenants, promoted for special brilliant services; but this would make but a small deduction from the sum voted.

Mr. WARD said, that the rule had been strictly adhered to by Lord Auckland.

Mr. CORRY said, that it had been adhered to by other Boards of Admiralty, so far as it was meant to apply; but there had been brevets on particular occasions.

THE MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.

On proceeding to the Miscellaneous Estimates, Mr. OSBORNE complained that no preliminary statement had been made by Ministers; although the estimates were so wretchedly framed as to need explanation. He found, for instance, Windsor Castle, the sentry-boxes of the Foot Guards, and various other things, all lumped together in most admired confusion. He observed also, that expensive building in Jermyn-street, the Museum of Economic Geology, included in the vote. He thought that that should have been distinctly explained to the House, as well as every other item.

Mr. DRUMMOND followed up these complaints.

Called upon to vote, he had not the means of ascertaining the soundness of any one item on the whole paper. Not only were an extraordinary number of things blended together, but there were some of the most incongruous combinations he had ever seen. He noticed, for instance, "oil and gas lights at the Houses of Parliament;" and what followed next? why, "St. Martin's public baths and washhouses for the poor" [laughter]. But he had a stronger objection still. He thought that some of the estimates were derogatory to the honour of the Crown and the interests of the Royal Family. He would not add to the evil which he deprecated by alluding any further to them. But he would ask the right hon. gentleman, whether he himself would like to have many parts of his own establishment brought forward for public discussion, not only in that House, but in every pothouse in the kingdom; and whether he thought that was a way of upholding the respectability of the establishment so canvassed?

Sir CHARLES WOOD observed that there never had been a general statement on the miscellaneous estimates. But after some further talk, Mr. OSBORNE—declaring that he would not be put aside by Sir Charles Wood's "cloud of words and flash-in-the-pan style"—called upon him, in the name of the country, to state whether he intended to submit the estimates to Parliament, in future years, in such a disgraceful state as they are now? Would he give an assurance that next session the estimates should be in a different form? If not, Mr. Osborne would divide the committee upon the vote before it. Thus urged, Lord JOHN RUSSELL explained, more deferentially, that a general statement on such very multifarious estimates would be inconvenient. With respect to the suggestion of the select committee, that

more specific details should be stated in the votes, there would be no difficulty in accomplishing that object; and his noble friend at the head of the Woods and Forests would take care that that should be done.

The House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock till Monday.

On Monday night, the Miscellaneous Estimates were resumed in Committee of Supply.

On the vote of £30,000 for the new Houses of Parliament, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY said that the sums voted by Parliament for the new houses amounted to £946,000, whilst the money paid or agreed to be paid up to the 31st of March, 1848, amounted to £1,002,110, being an excess of money paid or agreed to be paid over money granted by Parliament of £76,010. How could the present vote cover that excess? It was evident there was somewhere a *hiatus valde defendus*. The original estimate for the building was £700,000. It had already cost £1,002,110, and before it was completed it would cost £2,000,000 [hear, hear]. He thought that Parliament itself was to blame for allowing so great an excess. Lord MORPETH said that £946,000 had been already voted. This year £50,000 more was to be issued in consequence of the vote taken on account, which would make up £1,000,000 within £5,000. It was true that the return made the sum paid or agreed to be paid £1,002,110. The additional sum, however, was not issued, although contracts had been made on the faith of a vote of the House. Viscount MORPETH said the House of Commons and adjacent apartments were entrusted to the ventilation of Dr. Reid, but the corridors and long passages were not to be placed under his care. The whole subject was under the supervision of the commission, and his own experience convinced him that it would be best to leave the matter in their hands. Mr. EWART said it was admitted that the new House would not contain the members, nor the division rooms accommodate the members likely to divide [hear, and laughter]. He was told by the clerks that the light absolutely would not penetrate into their rooms, and as for the room of the chairman of committees it would be almost in utter darkness. He was entirely disappointed in the new Houses, and he heartily wished they had never been built. If they had gone to St. James's they would have saved the nation at least a million and a half of money. The vote was finally agreed to.

The next vote put was £4,050 for works in the Isle of Man. Dr. BOWRING said he objected to all Isle of Man votes. Neither one system nor another was adopted with regard to that island. The net revenues of the island only were paid into the Exchequer, the officers paying themselves out of the gross. The islanders were willing to take their revenues into their own hands, and pledge themselves never to come to Parliament for a shilling; and why should we interfere with them? Mr. PARKER said, this money was to be mainly applied to the erection of a court-house, &c., which had been recommended by the governor and local authorities, and sanctioned by the Treasury. Viscount MORPETH said, the law-courts and the kirks in the Isle of Man had always been repaired by the Government. Dr. BOWRING said, the state in which the unfortunate people of the island were placed was perfectly disgraceful to this country. They were denied representation, and every public right and privilege. They had no power over their own revenues. Mr. HUME said, he should divide against the vote.

The House divided—For the vote, 71; against it, 14; majority, 57. The vote was carried.

ECCLIASTICAL GRANTS IN IRELAND.

On the vote of £23,167 for maintaining and repairing public buildings in the department of the Board of Works in Ireland, Mr. GOULBURN deprecated the proposed erection of a Roman Catholic chapel for the Royal Hibernian Military School, a step which he thought likely to create much squabbling and disagreement.

Mr. F. MAULE thought, on the contrary, that the providing a Roman Catholic chapel, with its Roman Catholic chaplain, for the children of Roman Catholic soldiers, who attended the institution, and who were now without adequate spiritual instruction, would operate most beneficially in the removal of dissension.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE also supported the vote.

Mr. SPOONER felt so strongly the impropriety of in any way giving public support to the Roman Catholic religion, that he should divide the House against the claim of £900, for the erection of the proposed chapel.

Mr. HUME supported the grant, regarding it as a vote for education. As to the ministers of religion, he thought that every man ought to pay for his own chosen pastor, in the same way that every man paid for his own chosen physician.

The committee then divided—For the amendment, 12; against it, 103; majority, 91.

On the question that the vote be agreed to,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Spooner, said that no provision had been made by the act establishing the Roman Catholic college of Maynooth for keeping the building in repair, consequently the repairs must be paid for every year out of the sums voted for that purpose.

Mr. SPOONER contended that the £30,000 granted by the act for the expenses of Maynooth was intended to include the keeping of the buildings in repair. He begged to move that the sum of £2,685 being the amount at which the repairs of Maynooth, buildings were estimated, be struck out of the vote.

Mr. BANKES said he would vote with his hon. friend, as he thought the sum charged for repairs was an unreasonable tax upon the generosity of the nation, more especially when £30,000 a year was granted to Maynooth.

Mr. DUNCAN corroborated the statements of the two hon. members who had last spoken, namely, that the £30,000 voted to Maynooth was to include all the expenses of that establishment, and it was stated at the time that that sum was proposed in order to prevent any other application to Parliament.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL said that the £30,000 was voted for new buildings which were yet in course of construction. This vote was for the repairs of the old building.

Mr. GLADSTONE was sorry to see an indication that repairs of Maynooth were likely to be an annual charge of £1,300. If they were to have annual discussions of this kind there would be an end to the hope that the old heart-burning Maynooth discussions had been put an end to. He would suggest the postponement of the vote until an account of the money already expended and an estimate of the future expense had been obtained.

Mr. HUME had a distinct recollection that the £30,000 was to be a final vote. Without further explanation he should certainly oppose the grant.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the year after the grant of £30,000, a further sum of £640 was granted for repairs, showing clearly that the original grant was not considered final. He could not, looking at the period of the session, consent to postpone the vote, but would write to Ireland for estimates and detailed accounts.

After a few words from Sir D. NORREYS, Mr. LAW, and Mr. GOULBURN, the committee divided:—

For the vote 109

Against it 38—71

The vote of £30,000 to defray the salaries and expenses of the two Houses of Parliament was agreed to after some discussion.

£42,700 for salaries and expenses of the Treasury.

Mr. B. OSBORNE did not at all object to the salaries paid to ministers. It was small enough for the anxiety they underwent and arduous duties they had to perform; but he must object to the number of Lords of the Treasury, whose chief business was to make a house and listen to the debates. He also complained of the payment of £2,500 to Sir C. Trevelyan for extra labour in the cause of the Irish relief fund. This last item gave rise to much dispute, but was eventually agreed to.

£10,700, expenses and salaries of the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department.—Agreed to.

£57,500, salaries and expenses of the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Mr. DISRAELI suggested that the vote should be taken at another period, as he had some observation to make with respect to it. Lord J. RUSSELL said that he would, in that case, take the vote on Wednesday, at 12.

The vote was then postponed, and the Chairman reported progress.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

On Thursday, the House of Commons having gone into committee on the laws relating to navigation and the registration of ships and seamen, Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the following resolution:—

That it is expedient to remove the restrictions which prevent the free carriage of goods, by sea, to and from the United Kingdom and the British possessions abroad; subject, nevertheless, to such control by her Majesty in Council as may be necessary; and to amend the laws for the registration of ships and seamen.

He stated, that Government did not intend to attempt the passing of any measure on the subject during the present session; but it was deemed more satisfactory to lay their views before the House and the country in the shape of a bill.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. LABOUCHERE subsequently stated, that although the measure was advanced in the form of a bill, Ministers should not consider themselves precluded from taking advantage of any information or consideration of the subject during the recess, to alter the measure.

Mr. HENRIES said, that as the object of Government was only to lay their measure completely before the House, he should not oppose the present introduction of the bill; but intimated his continued opposition next session. Mr. GLADSTONE, on the contrary, urged an early introduction of the measure next session, if indeed it were not the first bill of the session. Several other members very briefly expressed sentiments which they have more fully expressed in previous debates; and leave was given to bring in the bill.

BOROUGH CORRUPTION.

On Thursday, the House went into Committee on the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill; proceeding with the schedule.

A long and very rambling debate arose on the question that Lincoln do stand part of the schedule. Colonel SMITHORP indignantly objected to the power of "secret assassination" given to the Commissioners by the bill; but he made no specific motion. Mr. ANSTEE, with much innuendo, challenged Lord John Russell to insert London in the schedule: no less than £32,000 was spent in promoting the election of the Ministerial candidates in the City; and management, no doubt, had prevented the presentation of a petition against the return. Lord JOHN RUSSELL repelled the imputation: he did not pay out of his own pocket the sum of £32,000; he paid nothing more than the lawful expenses; he contributed no money for corrupt practices; he had not prevented a petition; and he thought he ought not to be subjected to questions respecting rumours which he heard from no one but Mr. Anstee.

On a division, the House decided, by 69 to 13, that Lincoln should be inserted in the schedule.

The insertion of other boroughs was disputed. On the proposal to add Bodmin, the Members, Mr. WYLD and Mr. LACY, strongly objected.

Mr. WYLD complained, that there had been for

nearly the whole of the session a series of boroughs in the schedule; and now, at the eleventh hour, the Solicitor-General came down and inserted the name of Bodmin and other boroughs represented by gentlemen who had for so many months given Government their best support. The only charge against him was that he had endeavoured to spread geographical knowledge by presenting an institution in Bodmin with a series of maps. Some of the wealthier electors subscribed towards an issue of 5s. tickets for refreshments to be given to the poor electors and their wives.

Mr. DISRAELI, Mr. BANKS, Mr. TURNER, and other Members, supported the complaint of Mr. Wyld; not without some pleasantry on its naïve character; Mr. Disraeli especially ridiculing the notion of a Commission from London to sit in the Town-hall of Bodmin for the purpose of investigating slices of cold mutton and glasses of half-and-half. He moved that the Chairman report progress; but this was negatived, by 116 to 35. Sir John Romilly, who had admitted that the case against Bodmin was weak, agreed, in the midst of the discussion, to strike out both that borough and Bolton; which produced a burst of contemptuous surprise from Mr. Henley at the Ministerial vacillation. Bodmin was struck out.

Dr. Bowring objected to the omission of Bolton. Lord JOHN RUSSELL declined to meddle with it; and eventually, on the motion of Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, Bolton was included in the schedule, by 118 to 14.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Earl GREY laid upon the table of the House certain papers relative to emigration to Australia, taking that occasion of making a statement to their lordships with respect to the progress made in emigration to the Australian colonies, which embraced a description of the state of Australia, which he showed to be prosperous, and which, he contended, disproved the assertions of those who held that the act of colonization was lost. For example, the exports of the old American colonies in 1773 were short of £2,000,000; the exports of the Australian colonies in 1845 were £2,185,000; or, if a contrast were taken between the value of the trade per head on the population, it would appear that the imports per head for the old American colonies was 8s. 9d., and for Australia £7 5s. 10d.; and the exports per head, for the former 16s. 8d., and for the latter £7 14s. 3d. Lord Grey did not deny that it was the duty of Parliament and of the Government to give an increased impulse to emigration. That had not been overlooked. In 1845, emigration to Australia was nearly stopped for want of funds: it was resumed to South Australia in 1846, and 2,000 persons were sent out: it has been resumed since October last to New South Wales, and the funds have kept pace with the demand for labour. In the present year, twenty-three emigrant ships have sailed for New South Wales, with 6,343 emigrants; to South Australia, eleven ships, with 2,736 emigrants; and it is estimated that, before the close of the year, forty more ships would be sent out with 10,000 persons. So that within the year, 18,000 persons would be added to the population of the two colonies. Lord Grey explained facilities that had been afforded for persons not coming strictly within the regulations of the Commissioners, to go out on payment of a small additional sum: thus, the English workmen expelled from France were taken out on payment of £4 for each adult, and £2 for each child. Facilities will also be afforded for the transmission of money from emigrants in Australia towards the outward passage of their friends from home—a species of remittance common from America, but precluded in Australia by the distance and difficulties. Lord Grey read an extract from the speech of Sir Charles Fitzroy, on opening the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in March last, representing a flourishing state of the colony, in spite of some commercial depression. The export of wool in the past year had reached to more than 22,000,000 pounds; an increase of 5,700,000 pounds. The export of tallow was 69,000 hundredweight; an increase of 49,000 hundredweight. Agricultural and pastoral wages are high. The whole debt of the land and immigration debentures has been paid; and there is every prospect that the immigration of the season might be effected without the necessity of incurring any debt.

Lord MONTEAGLE accepted these accounts as confirming the principles that he had long advocated; but he was dismayed at the small promise held out in Lord Grey's speech. There was nothing in Lord Grey's statement to show that he had considered the subject with reference to any principle of systematic continuous colonization.

Earl GREY denied that he had altered his views. As a positive means of reducing the numbers of the population, he never believed that emigration was of any value: a sudden and violent diminution of the numbers by artificial means would inevitably be followed by a greater rapidity in the rate of increase. He thought it more prudent to assist and direct spontaneous emigration.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

In the House of Lords, on Monday night, the Lord CHANCELLOR having moved the committal of the Unlawful Oaths Acts (Ireland) Continuance and Amendment Bill,

The Earl of SHREWSBURY rose to ask what were the intentions of the Government with respect to their future policy in Ireland, more especially with regard to the adoption of remedial measures for that country. Such measures had been recommended by numerous Parliamentary committees and royal commissions, by statistical and political writers for the last twenty years, solicited for by almost every grand jury in that country, earnestly insisted on by Lord John Russell as being necessary in 1844, 1846, and

at other periods, yet up to the present hour they existed only in idea, none of them having been carried into effect. After referring to the oaths taken at the table by peers and members of Parliament, the noble earl said there was one grievance existing in Ireland which was greater, and far more difficult to deal with, than the rest—viz., the Established Church. Religious distinctions were the bane and curse of the empire, and were the primary cause of all the misgovernment of Ireland. They had made the law a nullity, and had defeated the whole course of administrative justice. He had no hostility to the Establishment, but sure he was, that its reconstruction would be productive of advantage to both churches, and tend to the benefit of the nation at large; and, without a settlement of that question, the Emancipation Act became merely a measure of toleration. As an Irish peer, a Roman Catholic, and an Englishman, he could not resist the opportunity of thus publicly protesting against the continuance of a system of government which had made Ireland the weakness instead of the strength of the nation, and which exhibited her as an outrage on humanity, and a scandal to the whole world.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE having detailed the various measures which had been brought forward for the relief of Irish grievances, contended that in many instances the delay of such measures had originated in Ireland itself, and not in either House of Parliament. During the last half century there had prevailed in the Imperial Parliament one constant endeavour to improve the state and condition of Ireland. Looking at what had been done, the efforts that had been made to do more, he thought every candid mind would admit that there had been every disposition on the part of the legislature to improve the condition of Ireland. Other measures than those brought forward had been contemplated, but had been delayed by the rebellion which had unfortunately broken out; but when peace, law, and order were restored, then the consideration of those measures would be resumed, and would engage, he was confident, the best and most anxious attention of both houses of parliament.

After speeches from the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Earls of DESART and GLENCAIRN, Lord REDESDALE, and the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the House went into committee, when the clauses were agreed to with amendments.

The Earl of GLENCAIRN moved a clause empowering the Lord Lieutenant to suppress any association assembling bodies of the people in Ireland which he should deem to be dangerous to the public peace or injurious to the due administration of the law. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE considered the clause unnecessary. The Repeal Association was not now in existence, and it remained to be seen what means would be taken to revive it. He could say, besides, that the Government felt perfectly satisfied that with the extraordinary powers which Parliament had granted them the executive in Ireland would be able to suppress any illegal or seditious assembly. He therefore considered this measure ample as it stood without the special provision now moved [hear, hear]. Eventually the clause was withdrawn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ENGINE-DRIVERS ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. GLYN, in reply to Mr. Thornley, expressed the satisfaction he felt in being able to state, with reference to the engine-drivers on the London and North-Western line, that every provision was made for the proper working of the trains. A very considerable portion of the old engineers and their assistants had returned to their duty, and with the experienced men whom the directors had been able to secure from other lines of railway, every train from that morning henceforth would be worked by men as competent as those who had left the service. He mentioned this with great pleasure, as every hon. member must be exceedingly anxious that no surrender on the part of the company should be made to men who had taken the step recently resorted to. The whole of these proceedings had been dictated by a club; that club had transmitted orders to the other lines in the north of England, directing that all men who were members should leave the service of the London and North-Western Company that morning. He was happy to say, however, that the intentions of the club had been frustrated, for all the men in the north had remained at their duty. He could tell of many tricks that had been played by the men before they left the service; but now, having got rid of them, he had no doubt that the business of the line would be carried on with safety and regularity.

WOODS AND FORESTS.—Lord MORPETH, in answer to Lord DUNCAN, expressed his fears that a system of fraud and depredation had prevailed for a long time past with respect to the cutting and sale of timber in the New Forest, and explained the steps which had been taken for instituting an inquiry, two parties having already been committed to take their trial, in consequence of the disclosures which had been made.

OMITTED CORRESPONDENCE.—Lord G. BENTINCK, on Monday, having moved an address to the Crown that the Earl of Elgin might be directed to transmit forthwith to the Colonial Secretary copies of the omitted correspondence between the provincial secretary of Canada and the secretary to the Montreal Board of Trade, and that the same might be laid before the House, Lord J. RUSSELL, in the course of his reply, intimated that Earl Grey, as soon as he was aware of the existence of such a letter, had written for a copy of it, and that when received it would be laid on the table, the motion was put and negatived without a division.

THE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME BILL is

to be taken for second reading in the House of Commons on Friday.

LORD PALMERSTON stated, in answer to Lord D. STUART, that he believed the report of the Russian troops having retired from Moldavia was correct.

THE ENGLISH REGIUM DONUM.—On Monday, Mr. PATTISON presented a petition from the general body of Protestant Dissenting ministers of the three denominations residing in and about the cities of London and Westminster, praying the House would discontinue all grants of public money for religious purposes, and in particular the grant usually called "Regium Donum," either for England or Ireland.

THE ANNUITY-TAX.—On Friday night, Mr. HUME presented a petition from a public meeting at Edinburgh, attended by upwards of 3,000 persons, against the Annuity-tax for the payment of the clergy of the Established Church. The hon. gentleman gave notice that, on Tuesday, he would move for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the subject. He also gave notice that on Tuesday he should move for an address to the Crown, for an inquiry into the collection of the Annuity-tax in Edinburgh.

THE LAND QUESTION IN IRELAND.—On Thursday, a bill to convert estates held under leases of lives renewable for ever into freehold tenures, in Ireland, (agreeably to a suggestion made by Master Lynch so far back as 1835,) was opposed by Mr. LAW on behalf of the Irish Society; but the hon. and learned member found himself standing alone, the measure, by a rare felicity, having the general approval of the House.

CRUEL HOAX.—The neighbourhood of Sydney-street, Brompton, was on Saturday the scene of an extraordinary and continued excitement. At ten o'clock in the morning the inmates of the house No. 42 in that street were molested by a succession of applicants for a clerk's situation, which had been advertised in the *Times* newspaper in terms likely to secure a vast influx of candidates. As time advanced the numbers increased; two crowds of disappointed applicants were soon collected, one near the house, the other at the upper end of the street leading into Fulham-road; and the inconvenience became so great as to induce the occupant of No. 42 to seek the assistance and advice of the police. Six waggon loads of coals had also been ordered in by the same malicious party, and a heap of letters, more than would fill a policeman's hat, were delivered by the letter carriers. From these it appeared that, besides the advertisement for clerks, another for housekeepers had been inserted; the clerks being appointed to call between ten and twelve o'clock, and again between four and seven o'clock in the evening, and the intervening hours from two to four o'clock being set apart for the housekeepers. Accordingly, soon after twelve o'clock the different omnibuses along the Fulham-road began to set down a number of women of different ages and classes, some of an inferior appearance, but very many respectably dressed women, and not a few in widows' weeds. The expected inroad of housekeepers having come to the knowledge of the disappointed clerks, some of them were induced to remain, their indignation having passed into mirth and a desire to see the fun out. Idlers, too, began to collect in large numbers, as the story became known in the neighbourhood, and, as omnibuses after omnibuses discharged its contingent of would-be housekeepers, the crowd, which by this time was in high good humour, saluted the new comers with shouts and laughter. The effect of this reception upon the various tempers of the parties may be readily conceived; the utmost indignation at the author of the hoax was not sufficient to suppress a sense of the ludicrous, in which the sufferers themselves for the most part joined, after the first blush of vexation had passed off. At the same time the spectacle was a most melancholy one, as it realized, more than words can do, the fact, how large a number of respectable persons—for such the great body of the applicants, both male and female, undoubtedly were—must be in want of employment. The disappointment was, of course, aggravated by the consideration of the expense, besides loss of time, incurred by the parties, which in some cases was really serious. One young man had come upwards of 100 miles from the country by railway, at a considerable expense; his friends having urged him not to run the risk of losing the situation for want of personal application. We are happy to add that the author of the shameful hoax is suspected, and it is to be hoped that the offence will be brought home to him, and meet with the punishment it deserves. —John Bull.

SHOCKING MURDERS.—A married woman, named Grout, has murdered two of her children, at West Thurrock, in Essex. She had exhibited signs of derangement, and made attempts to destroy herself, yet no constraint was placed on her actions. On Tuesday week she struck two of her children with a bill-hook; a third escaped by running out of the house. The woman avowed that she meant to kill all three, and herself.—John Parker, a young man living at Corby, near Grantham, has been committed for trial on a charge of murdering his father. The man was shot dead in his cottage at a time when his son was with him, while the father's wife was up stairs. Parker's account of the matter was, that the loaded barrel of a gun fell through a hole in his pocket, exploded, and the charge lodged in his father's body. But the prisoner was not consistent in his statements.

The collectors of assessed taxes have received official notices not to issue a receipt for game certificates for any party whose residence is not in the parish where the collector resides.

IRELAND.

ARREST OF MESSRS MEAGHER, O'DONOGHUE, MAURICE, AND LEYNE.

These individuals were brought to Dublin on Sunday morning, arriving at half-past 9 a.m. from Thurles at the terminus of the Cashel Railway, King's Bridge. Their arrest took place under the following circumstances: about three o'clock on that morning a police patrol on the road to Thurles, and near Rathcahir, four miles from that town, came up with a party of three persons, dressed in the usual garb of peasants. The police saluted them in passing, saying, "Good night, boys," and were replied to in the usual terms. Having proceeded some 20 yards or so, it occurred to the party that they might be persons either against whom an accusation rested, or at least capable of affording information. They, therefore, returned and overtook the party, who did not appear at all anxious to elude them. Having come up with them, the police sergeant closing on them, thought he knew the person of one, and said instantly, "You are Mr. Meagher." Mr. M. made no reply, either in assent or denial, and was instantly arrested as "the Queen's prisoner." His companions were also taken into custody. The police, not more than six in number, proceeded in the direction of Thurles with their prisoners, and were reinforced on the road. There was, however, little fear of any attempt at rescue, as there was not a soul astir. They reached Thurles about four o'clock a.m. The party immediately proceeded to the quarters of Major General McDonald, before whom the prisoners in custody were brought, when it appeared that the companions of Mr. Meagher were Mr. P. O'Donoghue, clerk to a solicitor, and a most ardent and prominent member of the Confederation; and Mr. Leyne, a medical student. Mr. Leyne has been always connected with Conciliation Hall, but joined the League when it was proposed that that organization should swallow up the other two. Mr. Leyne, who was a relation of the O'Connells, always inclined to the "physical force" party, and was frequently called to order by Mr. John O'Connell for his vehement speaking. It was generally understood that he had followed the fortunes of his new friends. He is the son of a stipendiary magistrate. Mr. O'Donoghue, who is described as combining in his face all the truculence and ferocity of expression that one might look for in the leader of an insurrectionary movement, amused himself during the journey by "chaffing" the policeman who sat next him.

The intelligence of their arrest created but little excitement in Dublin. As soon as the prisoners reached Dublin, they were taken before Town-Major White, who is also a magistrate, and who instantly made out their committal to Kilmainham, whither they were instantly marched off, surrounded by a competent guard. Mr. Meagher's committal is for "high treason," and those of the others for aiding and assisting and concealing a proclaimed traitor.

THE CATHOLIC PRIESTS AND THE REBELS.

It was stated a few days ago in the Dublin papers that Mr. Mackey, parish-priest of Cloncully, had been to Dublin on the errand of offering the surrender of Mr. Meagher, on the sole condition that his life be spared: it was added, that all negotiation was declined by the Executive. On this subject Mr. Mackey has addressed a statement to the *Dublin Evening Post*, in which he says:—

It was not a bargaining for mere life, as has been asserted. It did not propose any advantage special to themselves. It was conceived in the spirit of brotherly affection and devotion. It contemplated the peace of the country, and the restoration of order. Mr. Meagher refused to comply with the most urgent entreaties to make his escape from the country, when the means of escape were offered to him—and this, because he had determined to share in whatever penalties awaited his friends.

Mr. Meagher himself has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Evening Packet*, in which he says:—

A statement has appeared in the *Mail and Freeman* of Wednesday, in which I and other parties are charged with making stipulations for our lives with the Government. I need not assure you that this statement has bitterly, most bitterly, indeed, cut me to the heart's core. A letter will be sent to you denying this statement, and giving you the true facts. You have been so kind and honourable in your conduct towards me always, that I rely fully upon your kindness in inserting this, and leave the vindication of my motives in your hands. My character is now more dear to me than my life, and it is not, I am sure, too much to expect from a generous opponent like you a refutation, full and complete, of a slander which attacks—and which (if unanswered) will deprive me of all that now remains to me—my reputation, my honour, and my fame.

The *Freeman's Journal* asserts, that the reverend negotiator "has been, to a great extent, successful in his mediation." As though in answer to this appeal, Lord Clarendon has re-issued the proclamation of the 1st of August against harbouring, with the appendage of the following:—

Further Caution.—All masters of emigrant ships, packets, and sea-going vessels, are hereby warned that the penalty of treason will attach equally to them, should they be concerned in favouring the escape of any of the persons abovenamed, or others whom they shall know to have been engaged in treasonable practices.

The clergy of Archbishop McHale's diocese are the first in the field as mediators on the part of Mr. Smith O'Brien, a vast body of them having signed a memorial to the Queen on behalf of the unfortunate gentleman.

The *Kilkenny Journal* says, Dr. Murray and some other prelates will present a memorial to the Lord-Lieutenant, praying for an "amnesty" for all per-

sons who took up arms against the Government in that country, and those for whose apprehension rewards have been offered. The *York Examiner* repeats the statement. The *Dublin Evening Post*, the organ of the Irish Government, deeply regrets that a body so influential, and whose opinions are, on every account, entitled to respectful consideration, should adopt a course so unprecedented, and, at the same time, so calculated to mar the laudible object which it is desired to promote.

ALLEGED ESCAPE OF O'GORMAN.

There can be no doubt that Mr. O'Gorman has endeavoured to escape to America, from Limerick, in the "Jessie," a vessel long known in the passenger trade of Limerick. This vessel sailed on Monday last from the quays of the above city. On Tuesday, a man of gentlemanly appearance appeared on the Kerry shore of the Shannon, and, accosting two boatmen, offered them a sovereign to put him on board the "Garryowen" steamer, which would soon pass on its daily trip down the river. These men accepted the offer without question asked, having, as they say, no suspicion of who their fare was. It is supposed he was Mr. O'Gorman, and the men are now in custody for having suffered, or rather aided, his escape. They landed Mr. O'Gorman, if such he were, at Beagh Castle, a place on the Shannon. Whoever this gentlemanly person was, he passed on board the "Garryowen" to Kilrush, on Tuesday. On Wednesday, the "Jessie" cleared, and had her papers at Kilrush. Colonel Vandeleur, a large proprietor, Mr. Little, the R. M., and several police, made diligent search on board, while the vessel lay in Scatterry Roads, opposite Kilrush, for all suspected offenders, but unsuccessfully. On Friday morning, two boats from the "Blenheim," with marines on board, were at Kilrush, in pursuit of the "Jessie," which vessel was standing away to sea, with a steady breeze from the east.

THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

Evidences of the influence of the rebels appeared as far south-west as Abbeyfeale, on the borders of Kerry. The mail-coaches have been twice stopped there by armed bands, and the letter-bags carried off, but returned safely by night, despoiled of official letters and enclosed warrants. It is believed that Mr. Richard O'Gorman is the leader of this movement. Several of the parties engaged in that affair are in custody, and a reward of £50 has been offered for the apprehension of any of them.

Head-constable Hogben was proceeding from Abbeyfeale to Newcastle, and when about a mile from the former village he was pursued by some of the rebel cavalry, and a crowd of about 300 persons, variously armed, under the command of a man named Harnett, who forcibly took from him various articles. They threatened him with instant death, saying, "Mitchel got no mercy, and he shall get none." The head-constable was hurried to the mountains by an armed party, who frequently threatened to shoot him. One who was barefooted said he was captain under "General O'Gorman," and asked the head-constable, did he know anything of Guerilla warfare, and if that was not a beautiful country for engaging the military. In the evening, Harnett and another leader, who seemed to have got new orders, came to where the head-constable was detained, and told him that his life was safe, and that if they insulted him they were sorry for it, and that he might then return in safety to Abbeyfeale. Mr. Harnett has absconded, but the "barefooted" leader, Michael Denistown, is in Limerick gaol.

Outrages on property and attacks on houses are frightfully frequent in Limerick, owing to the concentration of the police parties. Every one who has anything to lose is in terror.

The Government extends and perfects its military hold of the provinces. The South of Ireland is divided into districts, each of which is commanded by an officer of distinction. General Napier is at Limerick; Sir Charles O'Donnell at Waterford; Sir Charles Napier and Major General Turner at Cork. To connect the South with Dublin, General McDonald has under his command 2,500 men, who form a moving column ready to be concentrated on any point where their services may be required. They occupy the district between Thurles and Kilkenny, and are thus available for the suppression of disturbances at any one of the three fixed districts. In addition, Viscount Hardinge is on a tour of inspection throughout the disturbed districts.

Viscount Hardinge is at Waterford, and has ordered three companies of the 83rd to Graigue, near Nenagh, to preserve the line of communication between Wexford, Waterford, and Kilkenny. The weather has been exceedingly wet, and the potato disease has made tremendous progress in this part of Ireland. At this very moment the amount of poverty prevailing here is unusually great. The number of ejectments from land, too, are rapidly increasing; and on every side the prospects of the Irish people are dark and despairing.—*Times Correspondent at Thurles.*

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

O'Brien occupies the most comfortable apartments in the prison, over the chapel, and directly opposite the governor's rooms. He is permitted to take air and exercise without restriction in the yard, and to receive visits from the members of his family. His spirits are good, and he does not appear depressed. An application was made by Sir Colman O'Loughlin to see him, and he received a letter in reply from Mr. Redington, the under secretary, refusing to grant the permission sought for. In speaking of his affairs this morning (Wednesday) he said:—

I was forced on prematurely by the proceedings of Lord Clarendon; but if I had had but six weeks more

time for preparation, I must have succeeded, and then I would have governed the country in a manner very different indeed from that in which it has been hitherto managed. As matters have turned out, I have failed, and must pay the penalty; and my regrets are confined to two points—first, that any blood has been shed, that even the two lives were lost at Ballingarry; and secondly, that I fear I may not have an opportunity of showing how sincere I have myself been. My fear is (he added) that my life may be spared at the expense of the loss of an opportunity to prove my sincerity to the world.

Immediately after the battle of Ballingarry, O'Brien wrote an order to his brother-in-law, who is also his agent, to pay £25 each to the wounded, and to the representatives of those killed upon that occasion. In the prison at Thurles he wrote two letters with perfect calmness, one to his wife at Limerick, telling her to meet him in his prison at Dublin; the other to Mr. Doheny, at Cashel, for a portmanteau he had left there. "You were deceived, Mr. O'Brien," said the magistrate, long officially acquainted with Tipperary, "by the accounts of the state of preparation and eagerness for battle given you by a man lately one of the most distrusted in the county of Tipperary, his head turned by his late rescue at Cashel, and by the shouts of the mob on Slieve na Mon." "You mean Doheny," was the only answer. There is an earnest anxiety amongst the respectable and well-affected classes in Dublin, without distinction of party, that the life of Mr. Smith O'Brien should be spared.

A correspondent of the *Cork Examiner*, in relating the capture of Mr. O'Brien at Thurles, says:—

Mr. O'Brien, who looked as though he had only made his toilet a few hours before, was exceedingly pale. He seemed most dejected, and was scarcely able to walk, having to lean back on the policemen who were behind him, and who, in the roughest manner possible, shoved him under the neck with their open fists, whilst two others dragged him by the collar, as if he were a pick-pocket or petty thief; yet he did not appear irritated by the conduct pursued towards him by those officials, but on the contrary, smiled on them, and handing his stick to one of them, he reached his hand to another for support. Mr. O'Brien drove in an outside car, muffled in his cloak, through Thurles, to the very neighbourhood of the station, from a village distant from that town about three miles, and lying toward Keeper Hill. Just as Mr. O'Brien reached the office, and previous to his arrest, a poor woman, who was selling gooseberries in the neighbourhood, recognised him. She was unable to suppress her astonishment; and exclaiming in a low voice, with which reached me, "Oh, God! it is he!" she buried her face in her hands. This poor woman was one of the first to recognise Mr. O'Brien, and would probably have gained some portion of the reward offered for his arrest, had she immediately informed on him; but, with a feeling peculiar to the Irish peasant, she despised the bribe.

The women in the station raised a wail at seeing Mr. O'Brien captured, and cursed the men for their cowardice. One of them exclaimed, "Oh! good God! will any one help me before we let him go?" Mr. O'Brien, who seemed unmoved before them, said, "Has it come to this? Is there not even a word of sympathy from those who see me going a State prisoner? I wanted to go to Limerick to see my family, if I could. They will hang me, and transport three or four others, and Ireland will become quiet again. But I have done my duty, and the people have not done theirs. I was told they would come to me from Waterford, Kilkenny, Thurles, Cashel, Clonmel, and all the country about; but that has not been the case; I have been deserted. Let things now take their course."

THE STATE TRIALS.

The Commission Court resumed its sittings at Dublin on Tuesday; Chief Baron Pigott and Baron Pennefather presiding. The trial of Mr. Gavan Duffy was commenced, but delayed by the usual sort of technical quibblings. On the advice of his counsel, Duffy made no answer when arraigned, but a copy of the indictment was demanded for him. The counsel for the Crown refused a copy. The reading of the indictment three times—the parchment of which was several yards in length—was commenced; but the Judges interfered, and recommended the giving a copy as of grace by the Crown. The proceedings were adjourned till next day, to get the absent Attorney-General's consent to this. On Wednesday, after some technical contest between the Attorney-General and Sir Colman O'Loughlin, the copy was conceded; Sir Colman accepting it as yielded of grace. On Thursday, fresh contests ended in the postponement of farther steps till the trials of other prisoners should have been commenced.

The trial of Mr. Kevin O'Doherty, for sedition published in the *Tribune*, then began: the Attorney-General opened the case at considerable length, and evidence of the ownership and publication of the paper was given. On Friday the trial was resumed. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Butt, Q.C. The case did not excite the slightest interest; with the exception of the police, there was not at the sitting of the court two dozen persons present as mere spectators. The prisoner is quite a young man, and seemed altogether indifferent. The jury retired at twenty minutes to four o'clock, and at six o'clock returned into court, when the foreman informed their lordships that there was not the slightest probability of their agreeing to a verdict. They were then ordered to return. On Saturday, the jurors who were locked up for the night having come into court, the Clerk of the Crown asked them if they had as yet found any verdict?

The FOREMAN.—We have not, my lord, and there is no possibility of our agreeing.

BARON PENNEFATHER.—I will discharge the jury, and enter on the record that I did so after the case was on two days, and after they had been locked up for nearly twenty hours without any refreshment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed, that it should also appear that the health and lives of the jurors, or one of them, was in danger before they could be legally discharged under the decision he referred to.

A JUROR.—My lords, I am nearly sixty years of age, and feel extremely unwell, and hope your lordship will not detain me any longer. I feel that it would be extremely injurious, if not dangerous, to me.

The CHIEF BARON.—I have observed, Sir, that you looked unwell.

Baron PENNEFATHER.—Now, Mr. Attorney, I can state on the record that I discharged the jury, one of the jurors alleging that he was ill, and all difficulty will be then removed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL having mentioned that he had no further objection to urge, the jurors were then discharged.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock. The Crown, in consequence of the result of this case—the first of the State prosecutions—postponed trying any more prisoners charged with publishing seditious libels under the Felony Act until Monday, in order to enable the law officers to consult as to the best mode of proceeding. It was supposed Mr. Doherty would be arraigned before another jury, and tried upon additional evidence. If not, it is probable all the trials will be abandoned for the present, and be brought on at the Special Commission. Several persons having been arraigned upon indictments charging them with having had guns and other weapons in their possession, contrary to the late statute; and it having appeared that the parties were ignorant of the law, they were cautioned and discharged.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

£300 reward has been offered for the arrest of Mr. O'Gorman.

A letter from Cashel states that the police intercepted a letter from Mr. Doherty, addressed to a resident in that town, telling him to take his horse, and to give Mrs. Doherty what he considered the value of the animal, as he (Doherty) was about to surrender to the authorities.

Nearly thirty of the Cork Confederates have decamped, including several respectable citizens, and some who have been bound over to stand their trial for sedition. Two certainly have gone to America; others have made their way to France and Belgium.

Among the latest captures is O'Mahony, proprietor of a newsroom in Capel-street, Dublin, committed on a charge of treason. Four men (Americans), two in the dress of seamen, were arrested on Thursday morning at Clontarf. The precise charge not known.

A letter from Dungarvan gives a circumstantial account of the seizure of 600 barrels of gunpowder on board a vessel which entered that bay on Tuesday night. The powder was required for blasting purposes, or for a mining company, and was forwarded in a regular way.

Eighteen persons have been arrested in the neighbourhood of Abbeyfeale, charged with the late attack on the mails.

The Wexford Independent states, on credible authority, that the warrants have been issued for the apprehension of more than eighty individuals in the county Wexford.

There are further arrests and searches in Waterford and Limerick. More "American sympathizers" have been arrested in the King's County.

BIOGRAPHY OF O'BRIEN.

At the present moment the following account of Mr. O'Brien and his family may be read with interest. He was born at Dromoland, county of Clare, on the 17th of October, 1803, being the second son of Sir Edward O'Brien, fourth baronet, (who died in 1837), by the daughter and co-heiress of W. Smith, Esq., of Cahirmoyle, county of Limerick. The latter lady was a very rich heiress. The issue of this marriage, in addition to the subject of our notice, consisted of eight other children, including Sir Lucius the eldest son; Edward born in 1806, and married to the daughter of Massey Dawson, Esq., late M.P., a scion of the house of Cremorne; Robert, born in 1809, married to the daughter of Sir Aubrey de Vere; the Rev. H. O'Brien, married to the daughter of J. Godley, Esq.; Grace, unmarried; Anne, married to the Rev. A. Martineau; Harriet, married to the Rev. C. Monsell, a relative of Mr. Monsell, M.P., the colleague of Mr. Smith O'Brien in the representation of Limerick county; Katherine Lucia, married to the Hon. and Rev. Amyard Harris, brother of the Earl of Malmesbury, one of the prebendaries of Salisbury, and rector of Wilton. The present head of the house of O'Brien, or Bryen, is the Marquis of Thomond, who adopts the latter form of orthography, and he deduces his descent from the royal line of Thomond, a race of princes which sprang from the celebrated Hibernian monarch, Brian Borroime, or Boru, who commenced his reign in 1002, terminated it with his life near Clontarf, in 1014. Should the present marquis die without male issue, Sir Lucius O'Brien will succeed him as Baron Luchiquin; but not to the higher titles, which will become extinct. In reference to the existence of these titles, it may be added that in 1543, Murrough O'Brien, the then head of the house, repaired to England, and resigned his sovereignty to Edward VI., and was in recompense created Earl of Thomond for life, and Baron Luchiquin. The second holder of the baronetcy, Sir Edward O'Brien, was son of the Right Hon. Lucius O'Brien, who died during the lifetime of his father, by Catherine, daughter of Thomas Keighley, Esq., of Hallingford, county of Herts, granddaughter of the first Earl of Clarendon, and first cousin of Queens Mary and Anne. In the latter points the records of the several families agree. Mr.

O'Brien married about twelve years since the daughter of Joseph Gabbett, Esq., of Limerick, by whom he has had issue either six or seven children. Mr. O'Brien is a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge; when first returned for the family borough of Ennis, in 1830, Mr. O'Brien was a Tory, and as such opposed Mr. O'Connell in the case of the memorable Clare election. He subsequently became a Whig, then a Radical, and in 1843 he first joined the repeal ranks. Since 1835 he has represented the county of Limerick. On the last occasion he succeeded in defeating Mr. Caleb Powell, the old Ireland candidate, by 24 votes. Mr. O'Brien fought a duel with the late Mr. Thomas Steele, having exchanged two shots with that gentleman. Sir Lucius O'Brien, elder brother, is Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Clare. The Dowager Lady O'Brien is still living, and possesses a property of about £5,000 per annum, to which her second son was always considered to be the heir; but in other respects than as heir in prospect, Mr. O'Brien never was wealthy. He has, when in Ireland, taken up his residence at the seat of his mother.

At Nenagh Assizes, on Monday, Martin Ryan, convicted of shooting at Mr. Lloyd with intent to murder him, and William Carthy and John Ryan, convicted of conspiring to murder Mr. Richard Uniack Bayly, were sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of September.

EXECUTIONS IN ROSCOMMON.—On Tuesday, Patrick Hasty and Owen Beirne underwent the extreme penalty of the law in front of Roscommon gaol, the former for conspiring to murder Major Mahon, and the latter for conspiring against the life of the Rev. Mr. Lloyd. Hasty acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and Beirne also. Both attributed their crimes to the neglect of religious duties.

SMITH O'BRIEN'S CAPTOR.—William Hulme, the railway guard who arrested Mr. Smith O'Brien, on Saturday last, was for twelve months a constable in the B division of the Manchester police, under Mr. Superintendent Leary. He left the force about two years since, and then was employed as a porter on the Liverpool and Manchester line, at the Victoria Station, whence he proceeded to the situation which he held on the Dublin and Limerick Railway. Very soon after the arrest of Mr. O'Brien, Hulme received from the authorities in Dublin the promised reward of £500; and, as it was considered somewhat unsafe for him to remain in Ireland, the Home Secretary requested that he might be sent to London, where, in all probability, some employment will be found for him. Hulme arrived in Manchester on Wednesday, on his way to London; and, being well known at the Victoria Station, his old friends crowded round to congratulate him. Hulme, when here, was always considered an active, steady, respectable man; but his deficient education will most likely prove a serious detriment to him in the new circumstances in which he has been placed.—*Manchester Examiner*.

CONFLICT BETWEEN IRISH REAPERS AND NAVIGATORS.—The town of Doncaster has for more than a week past been the scene of disturbances between the navigators on the Great Northern and South Yorkshire Railways, and the Irish reapers passing to and fro for work in the harvest. On Sunday an attack was made by navigators on a reaper, which was repelled by the latter with blows of a sickle. The arm of one of the labourers was gashed with an immense wound, and his skull cut open. The sickle breaking in the contest, the Irishman fled. His opponent pursued him for some distance, but fell down from loss of blood, and was taken to an hospital. The Irishman was arrested. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the navigators went in large bodies to the houses of several of the principal farmers in the neighbourhood, armed with sticks and bludgeons, and drove away all the Irish whom they found employed; beating all who ventured forward in defence. The agricultural labourers joined their countrymen, and gave such a serious turn to the movement that the magistrates sent for a troop of soldiers, and ordered out the yeomanry.

AN HONEST PORTER.—At Aigburth, near Liverpool, the child of John Greenwood, porter, picked up some waste paper, and crumbled it idly in one hand, while he carried in the other his father's tea. He played with his companions half an hour, while his father took his meal, still by chance retaining in his hand the crumpled paper; at last his father observed and examined it, and found it to consist of Bank of England notes of the value of £450. The honest porter carried the money to the Police-office, and next day it was restored to the owner; who gave the father £10, and paid £10 more into a savings-bank on the little boy's account.

SEIZURE OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—The enormous exportation of fraudulent papers—amounting to as many as sixteen sacks full a day, has at length attracted the attention of the Customs and Excise. A seizure was made of some of these on Saturday morning last, by the collector of Douglas, but we are given to understand that the Government officers have no intention of interfering with the legitimate and bona fide Manx press, whose circulation in the United Kingdom is comparatively limited. They are, however, determined to make seizure of all publications printed in this island with the sole and exclusive object of circulation abroad, in direct evasion of the excise, post, and stamp duties.—*Manx Sun*.

FORGED NOTES.—It is stated that forged five-pound Bank of England notes have been put into circulation at the East end of London. The watermark is clumsily done; and they are dated Plymouth, 16th November, 1847, No. 35,021.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE ENGINE-DRIVERS.

The engine-drivers and firemen of the above company again held a meeting on Saturday, at the Railway Tavern, Hampstead-road. Mr. Brown presided, and read a statement of which the object was to "inform the public of the reasons which had led to the result which they (the engine-drivers) must of course regret; with which reasons the public have already been made acquainted. Mr. Marshall then said that he had it upon the most authentic information from the City that some of the persons engaged to supply the places of the old engine-drivers were such persons as those who had the management of the engines in steam-boats on the Thames. The chairman said he had the statement to make, for which he could vouch. These experienced drivers selected by Mr. M'Connell to fill their places, were acting contrary to all rules which had been laid down for public security and safety. The rules given to all engine-drivers directed the drivers to have a white light in front and a red light behind, whereas the new engine-drivers have reversed them by placing their red light in front and their white light behind. Mr. Steele stated that that day, at the Camden-station, engine No. 65, a pilot, in the charge of a new man (one of Mr. M'Connell's competent drivers) continued running his engine about the station for upwards of an hour. He dropped the fire out of the engine on the ground of the pumps not working, at the same time it was proved that he had neither of the feeds on the tender open. The valves of the pumps were examined, and there was no defect whatever found. The chairman said there was one security which the public had under the care of the old engine-drivers, and which the new men knew nothing about. They had a set of private signals among themselves, which enabled the men at all times to tell the state of the line, and to run their trains at any speed with the greatest safety. After some further statements of a similar description, the proceedings terminated.

On Sunday night another meeting was held at the same place. Mr. J. Brown was again called to the chair, and said the course he proposed to adopt was, to read a statement which should go forth as the reply of the entire body of those who had quitted the service of the North-Western Company to the allegations which had been made against them. The statement was to the effect, that having seen a letter from Mr. Creed, the engine-men and firemen thought it a duty towards themselves to state that they took every possible means for preventing the result which has unfortunately occurred. He then went on to say, with regard to Mr. Creed's assertions that many of the men have withdrawn their notice, and others may be expected to follow the example; that about twenty men did through misrepresentations withdraw their notice, but fifteen of them, upon learning the trick that had been practised upon them, recalled their withdrawals, and determined to adhere to their original notices to quit. It can be clearly shown by figures that whereas under Mr. Berry's system a man by good behaviour obtained his maximum pay in eight and a half years, he would, under Mr. M'Connell's classification system, be at least from twenty-five to thirty years before he could arrive at the maximum. This statement having been adopted, it was unanimously agreed that a deputation should wait upon the members for Middlesex and Marylebone, requesting them to inquire of government in the House of Commons whether it was true men had been supplied by the government departments. Various statements having been made, the meeting separated.

SCENE IN COURT.—ATTACK ON A JUDGE.—At the Durham assizes, a stalwart Irishman, of the name of Edward Coyle, pleaded guilty, before Mr. Justice Cresswell, to a charge of housebreaking, and requested his lordship to favour him with a seven years' transportation. As the circumstances of the case, however, did not justify his lordship in extending to him the wished-for boon, he substituted instead a twelve month's imprisonment; upon hearing which the would-be tourist growled out in a tone transported with anger, "Thank ye, yer honour," and stooping down—before any one was aware of his intentions—pulled off one of his iron-shod "brogues" and hurled it at his lordship's head. The formidable missile, which might have put an abrupt termination to his lordship's judicial labours, struck him somewhere on the breast, most fortunately without inflicting any serious injury. After regaining his composure, of which the suddenness of the act had for a moment deprived him, his lordship is said to have observed, in a slightly disconcerted tone, to those around him, "This comes, you see, of thwarting people's wishes." The prisoner was immediately removed.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE NORMAL COLLEGE FOR WALES.—This meeting was held at six o'clock on Wednesday evening last, at the Vestry of Castle-street Chapel, Swansea. An outline of a projected constitution for the institution was submitted and discussed. Among other things it was determined that candidates from all religious denominations be admissible on proper recommendations. The whole question will be laid before a general meeting of the subscribers. The designs furnished to the executive committee, of the proposed building, are in all forty, furnished by thirty-three different architects. The lowest estimate is £3,000, and the highest between £11,000 and £12,000. We think the contest will be between three designs, whose estimates range between £3,400, and £4,300.—*Principality*.

AGRICULTURE.

IMPEDIMENTS TO GOOD FARMING.—At the last meeting of the Aveling (Essex) Farmers' Club, the members discussed the question, "What have been the chief impediments to the practical development of British husbandry?" The subject was introduced by a member from North Ockendon, who instanced as amongst the evils which have hitherto operated against the cultivation of the soil—1st. Ignorance, with its accompanying prejudice, ever opposed to improvement, and especially so in the application of chemical science to agriculture. 2nd. The custom (which, indeed, is now fast wearing away) of not granting leases, without which sufficient security is not afforded for the outlay of capital. 3rd. The encouragement of game and the cultivation of hedge-row timber, both of which are calculated to impede to an immense extent the advancement of agriculture. 4th. Want of ready communication, though this want is now in a great measure supplied by the introduction of steam. 5th. The burden upon labour in the shape of indirect taxation, &c. And lastly, though by no means the least, the limited application of capital and skill to the improvement of the soil. In allusion to this latter subject, the speaker took occasion to describe the impression left upon his mind by a visit which he had recently paid to Northumberland and the adjoining counties—viz., that, much as had been already done, and willing as the landowners appeared to be to meet the reasonable wants of their tenantry, the vast resources of the soil were as yet rendered but very inadequately available. That there are indeed striking exceptions to this rule he willingly admitted; and one of these he wished to be made known, not only to the parties present, but to all in any way connected with the cultivation of land, and more particularly to those possessed of it. The speaker referred to T. Anderson, Esq., who resides on his own estate, at Little Harle, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. When that gentleman first took possession of the property he found it saturated with water; and, consequently, capable of growing little else but rushes and rank grass, and, to use his own words, there was no day in the year when he might not have shot for dinner, within a short distance of his house, a dish of snipes. The land near his mansion consists of about 300 acres, in the form of an amphitheatre, the mansion itself being situated in the centre of sixty acres of bog, around which runs a park of about 150 acres, that again being skirted by 150 acres of arable land. To convey the water to the centre of the bog was comparatively an easy undertaking, and was effected by digging there a well nineteen feet deep, and four feet and a half in diameter, into which were led three main drains, four and a half feet deep, and two and a half feet wide; these drains ran quite through the estate, and thus became the leaders for the smaller ditches cut in various directions as needed; the water being thus conveyed to the main shaft in immense volumes, the greater difficulty remained of carrying it away, and this the spirited proprietor effected by forming an underground drain, one mile in length and three feet in diameter; this drain was in places eighty-two feet from the surface, and discharged itself at a fall of eight feet into the river Wansbeck. The cost of this undertaking amounted to one thousand pounds, but the amount of the outlay will be soon amply repaid with a large rate of interest, as will be seen by the sequel. When Mr. Anderson first commenced his draining operations, his park, &c., would not realize more than five shillings per acre; he has this year let it at a guinea and a half per acre, besides converting an atmosphere formerly damp and impure into one dry and salubrious. These facts, attested as they are by an eye-witness, are a strong proof of how much may yet be done upon soils at present entirely unproductive, and to all appearance incapable of improvement. The meeting having fully concurred in the view taken of the subject by the member who introduced it, came to the resolution contained in the five divisions specified above.

PROGRESS OF THE POTATO DISEASE.—Our anticipations are in rapid progress towards realization. The potato disease is evidently becoming more and more formidable, and it is by no means clear that 1848 will be a better season than 1845. It is to be remembered that in 1845 we had scarcely heard of it at the period by which, in the present season, so much mischief has already occurred. The blight is spreading, and with steady speed. Growers are still comforting themselves with the fact that the potatoes themselves are safe, although their stems and leaves are failing them. But will they remain so? In order to assist in the solution of that problem, we produce the following statement. In the garden of the Horticultural Society all was flattering to the careless observer long after the blight had become common. At last it appeared there also, and it has gone on spreading from variety to variety, till every kind presents some appearance of its presence, though in some places very little. The potatoes have been examined with the following result: Jersey Blues, last attacked, loss none; Cormack's Kidney, third attacked, loss 1 in 10; Cruickshank's Seedling, second attacked, loss 4 in 28 or 1-7; Burgess's Prolific, first attacked, loss 12 lbs. in 35 lbs., or $\frac{1}{3}$. So that, although those which have only just come under the visitation are apparently sound, the loss among those attacked only a fortnight since is already a third.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

NEW APPLICATION OF INDIAN RUBBER.—A Boston paper states that the new track of the Stonington railroad is laid on India rubber, the cars being also mounted on Indian rubber springs.

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Royal Family spend a healthful time at Osborne; relieving monotony by the entertainment of distinguished visitors, and by brief voyages of pleasure.

On Tuesday, the whole Royal Family went to Portsmouth, and witnessed with much interest and enjoyment a very brilliant regatta.

The Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, with their children, arrived from the continent on Thursday, at the Queen Dowager's residence of Marlborough House; where they were received by the Duchess of Kent. On Friday the Duchess and the Royal visitors repaired to Osborne House.

Her Majesty held a privy council at Osborne, on Friday: Lord John Russell and Earl Grey were not present.

GRANT FOR WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.—The committee of Council on Education have resolved to devote £30,000 out of the Parliamentary Grant for the salaries of the teachers in workhouse schools. The Lords of the Treasury approve of the resolution.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MARRYAT, C.B.—This distinguished officer and novelist expired at his seat, Langham, county Norfolk, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, after a long and painful illness, caused by the bursting of a succession of blood-vessels, in the 56th year of his age.

Prince Albert has consented to lay the first stone of the projected docks at Great Grimsby: the ceremony will probably take place in the month of October.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER'S BIRTHDAY.—On Monday, the anniversary of the birth of her Majesty the Queen Dowager Adelaide, who completed her 56th year on Sunday, the 13th instant, was celebrated with the customary rejoicings in the metropolis, and at the royal residence, Bushy-park.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE STEPHENSON.—It is with much concern that we announce the decease of Mr. George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer. He died at his establishment in Derbyshire on Saturday week, aged 67. Few men have obtained or deserved a higher reputation. He rose from the humblest life, from the elasticity of his native talent overcoming the obstacles of narrow circumstances and even confined education. In his profession he was as happy and ingenious in his discoveries as generous in imparting the benefit of them to the world.

THE HARVEST AND THE STATE OF TRADE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—So far as has been ascertained, the harvest promises to be an early and an average one. The wheat looks full and healthy in the ear; and, if this weather keeps, will soon be gathered to the garner. There is no appearance, as yet, of disease amongst the potatoes. Trade remains very flat and dull. The trade of the district seems to labour under a complication of disorders. First, the stagnancy of trade caused by the disorders in the Baltic and up the Mediterranean; second, the reaction in the iron trade; and last, and most frightful of all, the losses caused by the failure of the two joint-stock banks. It is quite awful to hear of the wreck and ruin entailed upon many respectable and well-to-do families by being shareholders in these undertakings. Some idea may be formed of the sweep it will make among our capitalists, when it is understood that the first call upon the shareholders of the Union Joint-Stock Bank would take £80,000 out of the pockets of the shareholders in South Shields alone. Within the last week or two there has been a slight improvement in the coal-trade.

VISIT OF HENRY VINCENT TO BANBURY.—After seven years' absence, Mr. Vincent has again visited this town, and received a cordial and enthusiastic reception. The effect of his exertions at the General Election of 1841 is now seen in the steady advance of his principles in all directions. Many who were youths at that election are now Radical electors, and boast that they imbibed their principles at that and previous political struggles. Three lectures were given in the Theatre to crowded audiences—the last overflowing even the stage. The continental movements—their effects upon this country—the disorganized state of parties here—the corruption of our Parliament—the necessity for further parliamentary reform—and the importance of separating Church and State, were the more prominent matters discussed. At the last lecture, on civil and religious liberty, five Dissenting ministers were present, including the Wesleyan ministers; and the important principles were greeted with the loudest cheers. Mr. Vincent returns to Banbury as soon as possible, when a soirée upon a large scale will be given to him. He also intends to visit a few of the agricultural villages in the neighbourhood.

HENRY VINCENT AT CAMBRIDGE.—CAMBRIDGE, Tuesday morning.—Mr. Vincent having accepted an invitation from the progressive reformers of this University town, the first meeting was held last night in the Town Hall, the use of which had been kindly granted by the mayor. Contrary to expectation, the Hall was well filled by a highly respectable audience. A large body of ladies were present. The admission was by tickets, all of which were bought up with zeal. Attempts were privately made to induce people to stay away, but they signally failed. Mr. Vincent arrived at eight o'clock, and was loudly cheered. F. Eaden, Esq. occupied the chair. Mr. Vincent then addressed the meeting for about two hours. He traced the decline of the Whig and Tory parties in public esteem to the growth of an intelligent

and virtuous liberalism among the middle and working classes; and, from the late continental movement (the causes of which he glanced at), deduced the importance of proceeding peacefully in the career of representative reform. He denounced all bribery and corruption at elections, and wound up by an earnest appeal to the middle classes to save England from anarchy and revolution, by contending for the rights of all classes of the people. The address was received with much cheering—all prejudices vanished—and, at the conclusion, the whole audience rose and gave three cheers for Henry Vincent. The second meeting takes place to-night, and it will be a crowded one.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT EXETER.—On Friday evening, the 11th instant, a large meeting was held in the Athenæum, Exeter, which had for its object the suppression of slavery in the Brazils and Cuba, by ceasing to use slave-grown produce. Mr. Bristowe, Independent minister, took the chair. Mr. Hincks, minister, read an address which was prepared by the committee of the Anti-slavery Society, which clearly showed, that since the alteration of the sugar-duties in 1846, the deportation of slaves from the coast of Africa had increased 100 per cent. Previous to that time, the number of slaves landed on the shores of the Brazils and Cuba were about 32,000 a year, on the average. Since that time the number landed has been upwards of 64,000 a year. It was shown quite clearly, that this fearful increase in the slave-trade and slavery had increased on account of the increased consumption of sugar in this country, arising from the reduction of the differential duties on slave-grown sugar in 1846. The evidence produced with regard to the cruel and inhuman treatment which the slaves undergo, produced a thrilling and painful effect on the meeting. Mr. Bidgood, Baptist minister, delivered an able speech. E. S. Doen, Esq., Mr. Newman (Independent minister), and John Dymond, also spoke. Passmore Edwards moved a resolution, calling on the press throughout the country to do its utmost to put down the growing evil of slavery. The meeting was influential, unanimous, and enthusiastic. All were prepared to begin another crusade against the trebly-accursed system of slavery, by preventing, in all practicable ways, the use of slave-grown produce.—*From a Correspondent.*

RARE COINS OF KINGS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, &c.—A silver penny of Sihtric, King of Northumberland, A.D. 915, was sold for £40, on Monday last, in London, to the British Museum, at a sale of the celebrated collection of coins formed by the Earl of Pembroke above a century ago. A penny of Aulaf, another King of Northumberland, who reigned about the middle of the tenth century, was sold for £23. A gold solidus (weight nearly 68 grains) of Vigmund, Archbishop of York, (A.D. 851–854), sold for the enormous sum of £59. A penny of Offa, King of Mercia, (A.D. 796) sold for £10 10s.; and one of his Queen, Cynethryth, brought £31. A penny of Wiglaf, a Mercian King, who reigned A.D. 825–839, was sold for £30; a penny of Eigbearht, sole monarch of England, A.D. 800–837, for £16 6s.; and one of Hardicanute for £17. Of coins since the Conquest, a penny of Henry I. sold for £11; one of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, (Henry's illegitimate son) for £11 10s.; one of Bustace, son of Stephen, for £17 10s.; a shilling (the first coin known by that name struck in England) of Henry VII. sold for £22; a testoon of Edward VI. for £15; a twenty-shilling (silver) piece of Charles I. for £25 10s.; a siege piece, struck at Scarborough during the civil war, for £24 10s.; and a three-shilling siege piece, coined by Sir Thomas Glenham when he defended Carlisle for the King in 1645, for £7. A royal or half sovereign (gold) of Henry VII. was knocked down at one hundred guineas. The collection is so extensive that the sale will occupy twelve days; and the coins being for the most part extremely fine and rare, there is no doubt it will realize a very large sum indeed. The first day produced £858 16s. 6d.; and the catalogue consists of 1,500 lots.

ALARMING STATE OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—The authorities in Manchester received private intimation on Monday that there was a general conspiracy on foot to attack Manchester from many different points at the dead of night. This was somewhat confirmed by the fact that the Confederate clubs all met that night and held their meetings with closed doors. This communication, however, it was deemed prudent not to make known. Every preparation was made, and during the night detachments of soldiers and police patrolled the streets at all points which commanded entrances from the large towns. Happily no attempt was made, nor were any parties seen to approach the town in a hostile manner. In Ashton, however, the result was serious. About twelve o'clock the whole town was thrown into consternation by a report that the Chartists were rising in insurrection throughout the town, and about ten minutes before twelve o'clock about fifty persons were seen near the Chartist room, all of whom were armed, and immediately after a policeman named John Bright was shot dead by some of this party. They then pursued two other policemen, who, however, escaped and made their way to the Town-hall. The military and special constables were called out, and succeeded in driving off the mob. Several arrests were made. A letter from Ashton, dated Tuesday, five o'clock p.m., says:—"At twelve o'clock this day a number of pikes, which had been found in a field near Dukensfield, were brought to the Town-hall by the police. The mob last night succeeded in drawing the plugs from several mills. There have been, in all, about twenty-two people apprehended. The soldiers have been drawn up all day in Ashton; and the town has been much excited."

LITERATURE.

Bohn's Standard Library. A Series of the best English and Foreign Authors, printed in a new and elegant form. London: H. G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

[Continued.]

WE resume, this week, our interrupted notice of these valuable publications.

Coxe's History of the House of Austria, three volumes, was, its Introduction tells us, the first "regular and connected history of the House of Austria ever printed in any language." It is an elaborate work; the digest of a mass of evidence, collected by the Archdeacon, who was its author, whilst travelling on the Continent. The House of Austria was divided on the death of Maximilian I. into two branches, and the author confines himself to the German side, which is by far the more important. To all who desire to study modern European history this work will prove a valuable acquisition.

Machiavelli's History of Florence, Prince, and other works.—These are the productions of a man whose name has been long the signal for literary contention. "The History of Florence" was written at the command of Pope Clement VII. It relates events down to the death of Lorenzo the Magnificent. Hallam thus speaks of this production:—"Seldom has a more giant stride been made in any department of literature than in this judicious, clear, and elegant history. . . . That view of the formation of European societies, both civil and ecclesiastical, on the ruins of the Roman Empire, though it may seem now to contain only what is familiar, had never been attempted before, and is still, for its conciseness and truth, as good as any that can be read."

"The Prince" was written by Machiavelli in retirement and poverty. No work has given rise to more dispute. The cool maxims of kingcraft contained in it have been regarded by some as the secret promptings to every species of abominable tyranny which has been since perpetrated, and by others as too naked and barefaced for truth, and therefore a covered fire upon the institutions and practices of absolute monarchy. Madame de Stael and others are of the latter opinion; the mass, however, of judicious sentiment inclines to the belief that Machiavelli adopted principles as they were, and developed without inventing them. The work was written for bread. Should any curiosity exist in the reader's mind to know what are the doctrines which this author enunciates, we will select a specimen or two. Chapter V. "When states which are newly conquered have been accustomed to liberty, and to live under their own laws, there are three ways of maintaining them. The first is to ruin them, the second to inhabit them, the third to leave them in the enjoyment of their laws." Again, Chapter VIII. "The usurper of a state should commit all the cruelties which his safety renders necessary at once, that he may never have cause to repeat them: by not renewing them, he will acquire the loyalty of his new subjects, and by favours he will rivet their attachment." Again, Chapter XIV. "Princes ought to make the art of war their sole study and occupation, for this is peculiarly the science of those who govern." Again, Chapter XVII. "It has been sometimes asked, whether it is better (in a prince) to be loved or feared, to which I answer that one should wish to be both; but as that is a hard matter to accomplish, I think, if it is necessary to make a selection, that it is safer to be feared than loved." Again, Chapter XVIII. "As a prince must learn how to act the part of a beast sometimes, he must make the fox and the lion his patterns; . . . but they who entirely rely upon the lion's strength will not always meet with success; in other words, a prudent prince cannot and ought not to keep his word except when he can do it without injury to himself." This, we apprehend, is a sufficient specimen of a production delighted in by Charles V. and by Catharine of Medici, and to which the massacre of St. Bartholomew is supposed to be in no small degree attributable.

Coxe's Life of the Duke of Marlborough, three volumes, comprehends a period of the most stirring interest, not only as it regards political affairs in England, but also as it regards the general aspect of Continental Europe. The reign of Queen Anne, in which Marlborough principally lived, though he was a public character at the Revolution, is less usually known than perhaps most periods of English history. Yet no part of that history is more important. To the mere butterfly reader, the task of thoroughly perusing these volumes of Archdeacon Coxe may appear somewhat great; yet even he, by omitting those parts which Mr. Bohn has considerably printed in smaller type, will have no reason to complain. The biographer's descriptions of the various battle-fields are uncommonly vivid and localized, and most minds will readily paint out the suggested picture. The private manners of the Court of the times, in which the Duchess of Marlborough was really for many years the Queen, are extremely entertaining. The work is, altogether, a valuable acquisition to any library; and as it relates to the interval between

the years 1650 to 1722, it is, of itself, no small contribution to English history. Indeed, the perusal of similar books is the manner in which such a study can be prosecuted to the greatest advantage.

The Autobiography of Goethe. Translated from the German, by J. OXENFORD, Esq.—This is a work which must be recommended with discrimination. It is the life, by himself, of a man of high genius, combined with a large share of eccentricity, much false sentiment, and some irregularities; a picture, too, which is altogether that of a continental, and not of an English life. It contains an adequate amount of self-praise; the personal pronouns are by no means spared; and the taste and morality developed throughout are sometimes more than questionable. The work is at present incomplete, and brings down the author's history only to the publication of "Werther." We will again return to it.

We will speedily notice at greater length *Lamartine's Girondists*, which has been politely forwarded to us for review, and the reception of which we beg to acknowledge. We are desirous not to forget the interests, in this reading age, of general literature, firmly persuaded that, by due attention to it, we shall administer to the wants and improvement of our readers. One or two other works of value remain yet on hand. We hope that, by and by, the dismal thunders of disaffection and revolutions will have passed away, and that we may cater in quiet for the demands of the coming political vacation.

A Wayfarer's Notes on the Shores of the Levant and the Valley of the Nile; with a Sketch of the Religious Features of Syria, &c. &c. By C. G. YOUNG, B.A. Edinburgh: W. P. Kennedy.

MR. YOUNG'S preface introduces his work with a pleasant, and withal modest, apology for "another book about the East." We have no quarrel with the author for this, though we believe that no wise man finds fault with any book which conveys to him new information; and even the "invariable East" presents innumerable varieties since Sandys and Maundrell first set their feet upon the shores of Palestine. As for those who laugh derisively at the thrice-told tales of works of travel, we believe them purely ignorant of the contents of all, and distinct specimens of "skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn." Defend us from such literary caterers! Especially defend us from them as fellow-tourists! Such are the men who in sea or river voyages invariably lurk in the cabins below among the brandy-bottles and the bilge-water; or, if they travel, seek for some rapid movement which scarcely allows them to learn the names of the localities they pass through.

The course of the tour described in this pleasant little volume embraces Greece, Asia Minor, the Levant, Syria, the Valley of the Nile, with a transient look at Italy. This is really too much for one small volume, and too large an experiment on the compressibility of matter. Some subjects are, therefore, hastily and too summarily dealt with. But the volume has much information upon all points, and some of its descriptions are extremely beautiful. The author writes clearly and attractively, like a man of education and a gentleman, and deals largely in those historical reminiscences which people all the scenes he visits with the memories of the past. Some interesting matter relating to the "religious features" of Syria constitute much of the value of the volume. And what modern traveller does not feel called on to break a lance on the question of the "Site of the Holy Sepulchre?"

Lectures on Painting. By the Royal Academicians, BARRY, OPIC, and FUSLI. Edited, with an introduction and notes, critical and illustrative, by RALPH N. WORNUM. London: Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

"Good wine needs no bush," nor does such a work as this require a special commendation. The lectures contained in this volume have been long known and duly appreciated. The collection of them into one cheap and portable volume is an unspeakable boon to all who practise or promote the fine arts. The introduction is short; too short to be satisfactory. It contains, however, information very appropriate to the volume it ushers in.

Peter Jones. An Autobiography. Stage the First. London: John Chapman, 142, Strand.

THIS book contains many unquestionable evidences of reading, vigour, and ability. Its theological tenets, however, are conclusions we have not been able to arrive at. When we speak of it as an exhibition of rationalism in a narrative form, we have described its character. Some points in it are really admirable, and we wish we had space to exhibit them.

The Reviewer also acknowledges:—*Revolutions of 1848: a Recknowledgement of the Judgments on Papacy.* By C. R. CAMERON, M.A. London: W. E. Painter, 342, Strand.—Uncommitted, as we desire to be, to the expression of a specific opinion on points which greatly agitate the body of Christian men, we look upon this little book as a very concise and perspicuous introduction to the subject of Divine Prophecy. It may be very advantageously perused by those who desire light on its manifold intricacies.—*Questions on Church History,*

from the earliest Period to the present Century. By EMMA M. KING. London: W. E. Painter.—This is vindicatory, though not very strongly or pertinaciously so, of the principles and practices of the Church of England. We do not greatly admire many of its statements, and cannot recommend the volume; but we greatly prefer it to works on the same subject which are characterised by an entirely neutral tone on questions of great religious moment.—*Come to Jesus!* By NEWMAN HALL, B.A. London: Snow, Paternoster-row.—A little tract of hortatory theology, very simple, earnest, and effective. It addresses the understanding by the shortest road, through the conscience and the heart.—*Juvenile Pauper Emigration; a Letter to the Members of the Vestry of the Parish of Marylebone, London.* By J. D. LANG, D.D. London: Tyler and Reed.—The gist of this pamphlet may be gathered from the following extract:—"I have ascertained from your secretary, Mr. Thorn, that there are at present not fewer than 600 healthy, able-bodied paupers in your parish workhouse, besides 1,200 out-pensioners; that the cost of each of these paupers is £13 per annum; and that the maintenance of the poor of Marylebone generally cost the parish during the past year upwards of £65,000. Now the proposition I have to submit for the consideration of your Board is, that a much smaller amount than the mere cost of this mass of able-bodied pauperism for a single year would, if judiciously expended in the promotion of pauper emigration to Australia, be sufficient, not only to relieve the parish of Marylebone immediately and entirely of this great burden, but to place the paupers themselves in such circumstances of personal comfort and self-dependence as they are never likely to hope for, much less to realise, in this country."—*The Comparative Inefficiency of the Christian Ministry. Circular Letter of the Baptist Churches of the Bristol Association. Twelfth Annual Letter from the Ministers and Messengers of the Worcestershire Association.*—The reports of these associations exhibit the pleasing phenomenon of increase; in the former instance of ninety-nine, and in the second of thirty members.—*The Political Rights of the People.* By the Rev. A. DUNCANSON, Falkirk.—A lucid and powerful exposition of the "People's Charter."—*The Fourth Annual Report of the Ragged School Union.* London: Hatchard, Piccadilly.—Exhibiting an increase in the number of Schools, from 1845 to 1848, of from twenty to sixty-two, and of children from 2,000 to 7,000.—*The Prophecy of Orval.* London: Burns, Portman-square.—*The Contrast and other Poems.* By D. W. SCOTT. London: Houlston and Stoneman.—Not to notice these productions would be probably regarded as, to use the author's words, "a shame of ebon die;" to praise them, would be to defraud the trunk-maker of his just rights.—Other notices must be deferred till our next number.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE MOUTH OF THE NIGER.—Nothing can be more deceiving than the outlets of the mighty Niger. While broad and imposing branches are seen in various directions, the only navigable channel hitherto discovered is so narrow that our vessels could not turn in it. Yet the embouchure which we had entered would appear to justify the most extravagant anticipations that could be formed of the river. This is, however, a mere reservoir, of which nature has provided no less than twenty along a coast of no more than one hundred and fifty miles in extent—the delta, in fact, formed by the deposit brought down by the floods. The small rise and fall of the sea in this part—hardly six feet—appears to require such reservoirs to collect the prodigious volume of water which is deposited on so large a surface of Africa, and of which the river is the drainage, in order to discharge it at several points into the universal receptacle. . . . The water of the river is of a loamy colour, and is sweet to the taste. Mr. Roscher tested it chemically with the nitrate of silver, and other reagents, in order to detect sulphureted hydrogen, and did not find it to be in the least discoloured by them. After having been exposed two days to the atmosphere, it was quite clear, but then began to smell of sulphureted hydrogen, which he discovered by the above-mentioned agency. After having been kept a greater length of time, the odour ceased, the taste was good, and there was no indication of this gas. . . . In the swampy parts of the right bank, the mangrove rhyzophora abounds, with its peculiar fructification. There are two species of this tree; one growing very low, and having a white wood; the other is a rather high tree, with a fine red wood, which burns well as fuel. The bark is very astringent. The numerous arching roots of this tree are favourable for the deposition of sand and mud. In the woods on this bank, which were visited for the purpose of procuring specimens, the water was upwards of two feet deep in most parts, and the air close and confined. The greater portion of underwood was rhyzophora or mangrove. The stillness of this solitary region was occasionally broken by the halcyon Senegalensis, or grey-headed king-hunter; which, in its rich blue and cinereous grey plumage, flitted from tree to tree, almost the sole occupant of the place.—*Captain Allen on the Niger Expedition.*

A RUSSIAN WIFE FAIR.—The chief opportunity

of seeing native finery is mixed up with a curious custom observed on Whit-Monday at the summer gardens, when the unmarried girls parade themselves for the chance of being selected and sought in marriage by those who are on the look-out for wives. These young people arrange themselves in rows by the sides of the long avenues, attended by their mothers, decked out in their gayest costume, while congregated thousands promenade up and down in dense crowds. The idea realizes what we call "love at first sight," and is certainly a novel way of putting the power of Cupid to the test. If any arrow tells, the party introduces himself to the mother, exchanges addresses, and the matter is negotiated at home. This is confined to the little people—I mean those just above the lower class; but in former times it was common to all ranks.—*Life in Russia.*

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.—The fair lily is an image of holy innocence; the purpled rose a figure of heartfelt love; faith is represented to us in the blue passion-flower; hope beams forth from the evergreen, peace from the olive-branch, immortality from the immortelle; the cares of life are represented by the rosemary, the victory of the spirit by the palm, modesty by the blue, fragrant violet, compassion by the peony, friendship by the ivy, tenderness by the myrtle; affectionate reminiscence by the forget-me-not, German honesty and fidelity by the oak-leaf, unassumingness by the corn-flower (the cyane); and the auriculas, "how friendly they look upon us with their child-like eyes." Even the disposition of the human soul are expressed by flowers. Thus, silent grief is portrayed by the weeping-willow, sadness by the angelica, shuddering by the aspen, melancholy by the cypress, desire of meeting again by the starwort; the night-smelling rocket is a figure of life, as it stands on the frontiers between light and darkness. Thus, nature, by these flowers seems to betoken her loving sympathy with us; and whom hath she not often more consoled than heartless and voiceless men were able to do!—*Staudenmayer.*

PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND HABITS OF THE POPE.—I had the honour of two interviews with Pius IX.: the first as a member of a committee; the second with a private party. I believe the committee was the first body of Englishmen who waited on the Pope; and certainly, as Mr. Harford spoke his sensible address, his Holiness seemed highly pleased and affected. His manner is frank and even simple. There is not the slightest tincture of pride or stateliness in his deportment. Pius IX., addressing his fellow-men, utters like a man of sense what he really thinks and feels. There was no written reply, couched in terms of cold formality, to what was kindly said, but a cordial, spontaneous expression of feeling, outspoken at the moment. The Pope said something courteous to several individual members presented to him: hearing I was a lawyer, he remarked that an English advocate had lately sent him a book on legislation, which he was sure contained much which would be desirable for him to know, but, unfortunately, being unacquainted with the language, he could not read it—a very sensible but unkingly observation. Common kings never admit their ignorance of anything. Dull pomposity is not congenial to the disposition of Pius IX. His manner was, however, a little unsteady. He is not what some would call dignified; he appeared as if his royalty sat awkward upon him; in appearance very unlike the portraits of Pius VI. The countenance, stout figure, and whole bearing of Pius IX. denote plain, vigorous sense, resolution and manliness of character, and true benevolence, more than refined or polished taste, lofty dignity, royal pride, or grandeur of thought. Strip him of his robes of state, he never would be mistaken for a subtle Jesuit or crafty priest, but would pass all the world over for a sagacious, clear-headed, English country gentleman. Such was the opinion I formed on my first interview with Pius IX. The second time I had the honour of being received, the Pope was quite at his ease; and when the party of English ladies and gentlemen were grouped around him, spoke with unaffected kindness what he deemed most suitable. He inquired anxiously about Ireland, and spoke in terms of hearty admiration of the exertions made by the Parliament in England in relief of the Irish famine. The vote of ten millions seemed to astonish his Holiness. On this occasion the manner of the Pope was fatherly; and undoubtedly, I must say, rooted as I am in the Protestant faith, the unaffected behaviour of Pius IX. towards people of all nations is that becoming an ecclesiastic aspiring to be considered the head of the Christian Church.—*Whiteside's Italy in the Nineteenth Century.*

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN RUSSIA.—The marriage ceremony, however solemn it may be accounted, as one of the offices of the church, is so cloaked with theatrical effect as to lose much of its spiritual sanctity. It would seem that the external senses rather than the feelings of the heart or mind were to be wrought upon; or perhaps it is considered that the feelings are only impressed by the agency of the senses. Be this as it may, marriage is a drawing-room scene, under priestly auspices; lay frivolities are intermingled with ecclesiastical pageantry; and the theatrical effect is enhanced by its being an evening performance. The exterior of the church is illuminated; but the brilliancy outside is eclipsed by the blaze of the interior, which, studded with candles and chandeliers, looks more like a saloon of pleasure than a temple of worship. The guests and friends invited to be present appear in full dress, and are marshalled to the respective sides of the building, appropriated to them by a master of the ceremonies appointed for the occasion; the friends of each of the contracting parties being grouped together on either side, leaving the centre

free: for there are neither pews nor seats of any kind in the Russian churches. The entrance of the bridegroom is welcomed by a chaunt from the choristers, who take a leading part in the ceremony, no instrumental music being allowed in the Greek churches; and a bridesman immediately hurries to the residence of the bride to notify that her intended is awaiting her. This is often intimated gracefully and silently by the presentation of a bouquet of flowers. On the bride's arrival, the choristers again chaunt a welcome, and she takes her place amongst her friends. The dress of the bride is as sumptuous as jewels and the most costly articles can make it, if the means of her family admit of such a display. She is ushered into the assembly by a kind of procession, headed by one of her own family, bearing before him the richly ornamented picture of her saint, which is destined to occupy a corner of her future apartment, and which, during the ceremony, is placed on the high altar. A small temporary altar, or reading desk, covered with rose-coloured silk, and ornamented with silver fringe and lace, is placed in the centre of the parquet, at which the priest officiates. The service is long, and consists in reading the lives of Abraham and Sarah, an exhortation to the new couple, and much singing. The rings are exchanged at the betrothal, and therefore that symbol forms no part of the service.—The pair, bearing lighted tapers in their hands, and having large gilt crowns held over their heads, walk thrice round the altar, grasping the priest's robes, and during the exhortation they stand on a large piece of rich silk, which becomes the perquisite of the priest. This portion of the ceremony being concluded, the sacrament is administered, and the new married couple proceed to the grand altar, where they prostrate themselves, with foreheads to the ground, before the various pictures of the saints, and kiss them with many crossings and genuflections. The congratulations of the friends now follow; the line of demarcation is broken through, and all parties assembled, both men and women, kiss each other. A brilliant supper awaits the whole party at the house (generally) of the parents of the bride; dancing is kept up to a late hour, and not unfrequently the pleasures of the table degenerate into excesses. Superstition permits of only certain days for the performance of the marriage ceremony; care being taken to avoid the eve of any fast or particular prayer day. Previous to the marriage, the betrothed parties are naturally subject to the quizzings and sly jokes of their friends, including one very singular custom, to which they are expected to conform. At the dinner table, if any one on filling his glass cries "Gorkoe, gorkoe" (bitter, bitter), the bridegroom elect is considered bound to remedy the alleged evil by kissing his intended.—*Life in Russia, or the Discipline of Despotism.*

GLEANINGS.

The Chester and Holyhead Railway, with the exception of three miles and a half adjoining the Menai Straits, is now open for goods and passenger traffic.

Coal has been discovered on the estate of the Hon. Mr. Mostyn, at Parkgate, near Birkenhead and Liverpool, on the Cheshire side of the river Dee.

The declared value of British machinery and mill-work, exported from the United Kingdom in the year ended the 5th of January last, was £1,263,015 10s. 4d.

Sir Henry Smith communicates to Earl Grey the spontaneous offer of the Kaffir Chief Kreili to indemnify the Wesleyan Mission for the loss occasioned by the destruction of the station of Butterworth, which his dependents demolished during the war of 1846.

Mrs. Theobald, the female insurrectionist, who spoke at a repeal meeting at Manchester on Tuesday, announced that 100,000 females were ready organized in London, and were prepared to march in a body to Lord John Russell. Heaven help the Premier!

The young lady who studied medicine at Geneva College, Pennsylvania, is now assistant physician at Philadelphia almshouse.

At Munich and elsewhere, the obligation to doff the hat may now be bought off at so much per head, the receipts being devoted to the increase of the navy! Those who pay the duty wear on their hats a mark of exemption.

Mr. T. J. Ritson says in the *Lancet*:—"The almost total exemption of the porters and other labourers engaged in discharging and storing the cargoes of vessels laden with charcoal at Malta from attacks of cholera was particularly observed; and the same fact was noticed at all the other large ports of the Mediterranean."

A HAPPY FAMILY.—Once when Admiral Pakenham landed at Portsmouth, a friend asked him how he had left the crew of his ship. "O (said he), I left them all, to a man, the merriest fellows in the world." "How so?" asked his friend. "Why (replied the admiral), I flogged seventeen of them, and they are happy it is over; and all the rest are happy because they have escaped."

POSTHUMOUS CONTUMACY.—Colonel Sibthorp is determined to repose in the "family vault," although, when dead, he should poison the people whom he has amused while living. "Where my father lies, there," he tells the Commons, "will I lie too (laughter). I will do it." ["Hear, hear," and laughter.] We think we see the defunct Colonel refusing to keep out of the family vault. That, we should think, will be Sibthorp's "last." But long may it be before he is put to the test. Parliament would be as gloomy as a graveyard without him.—*Gateshead Observer.*

THE GREATEST PHENOMENON YET.—The *Doncaster Gazette* reports a phenomenon so singular that a railway-engineman "pulled up" at the sight! On Monday week, in the forenoon, about a mile from Methley, water gushed from a mown field to the height of a foot, and was followed by fire and vapour to the height of a yard.

GUTTA PERCHA.—The great peculiarity of this substance, and that which makes it so eminently useful for many purposes, is the effect of boiling water upon it. When immersed for a few minutes in water above 160 deg. Fahrenheit it becomes soft and plastic, so as to be capable of being moulded to any required shape or form, which it retains upon cooling. If a strip of it be cut off and plunged into boiling water, it contracts in size both in length and breadth. This is a very anomalous and remarkable phenomenon, apparently opposed to all the laws of heat.—*Sharpe's London Magazine.*

The correspondent of the *Times* gives the following dialogue: time, the Piedmontese vacating Cremona; place, an hotel. "A young dragoon officer asked for something to eat. 'What!' exclaims the waiter, 'ask to eat at this hour? You must wait till the others come.' 'But I am dying with hunger!' 'A great many men died of hunger yesterday.'"

DISEASE IN GRAPES.—According to the *Brighton Herald* a disease, almost universal, has this year seized upon the hot-house grape, a description of fruit which Liebig and other naturalists considered almost free from disease of any kind. No one seems to know how it originates, nor whether it is endemic or epidemic, though the gardeners think it is something in the air which causes the destruction. The grape, we understand, has been attacked in every stage; sometimes when it was not larger than a sweet pea, and sometimes when it has arrived at maturity, and in every stage between these points. The first sign, which appears suddenly, is a kind of damp bloom which comes over the grape, which then withers, decays, and finally rots.

The *Barbadoes Liberal* says: "Adversity has effected amongst the planters much that common sense has failed to do. It has taught them to value those resources with which Providence has blessed our country, and to endeavour to cultivate and develop them to the utmost."

Mr. Prentice says, in one of his "Letters from the United States" to the *Manchester Times*: "Amongst the lions of Louisville is Mr. James Porter, who stands 7 ft. 8 in. in his stockings, the only man of his height I ever saw with a good head on his shoulders and good legs beneath him. He is much respected, and has been one of the councilmen of the city."

The *Gloucester Journal* observes: "It is a curious (shall we call it) phenomenon, that nearly all the births in the animal world (at least in England this year) are of the male gender. The registrars' return shows a majority of men children in most districts; and amongst the cattle, sheep, &c., the farmers say there is little else but male produce."

"Liberty, equality, and fraternity," says the *Notts Review*, "evidently mean, in the Irish Confederate sense, a liberty to cut and run; an equality as to humbug, bombast, and cowardice; and a fraternity in defeat, a communism of disgrace."

AN ILLITERATE SCHOOLMASTER.—The following is a verbatim et literatim copy of a circular recently distributed in the west of England:—"Roger Giles, surjon, groser parish clerk, and skulemaster, reforms ladies and gentlemen he draes teeth without waiting a moment, blisters on the lowest farms, and also fiks for a penny a peace. He zells godfather's Corjal, kuts korns, and undertakes to keep every body's nayles by the yere and so on. Young ladies and gentlemen larned thare grammars language in the most purtiest manner—also, gurt care taken of thare morales and spellin—also, zarm zinging, teeching the base vial, and all other sorts of phancy work. Perfumery and jollop, snuff and ginger, and all other spices. And as the times be cruel bad, he begs to tel, he is jist begun to zell all sorts of stasunary wares, blacking bals, hurd herrings and coles, scrubbin brishes and pills, mice znaps and trikel, and other sorts of zweetmeets, inkluding taters, ingons, blak led, brick dist, saggages, and other gerdren stuff, also phrute, hats, zongs, hoyl, latin buckets, and other articles. Korn and bunjan zarve, and all hard wares—He also performs fleabotmy on the shortest notice. And fadermore particular, he has laid in a large zortment of troye, dog's meet, lolipops, and other pickels, zich as hoysters, winzur soap, &c. Old raggs bort and zold here and no place helse, and new laid eggs every day by me, Roger Giles.—P.S. I teecha Joggrefy, Rumaticks, and all them outlandish things, queer drills, fushinabull pokar and all other countray dances tort at home and abroad to perfekshun. A bal on Wensdays when our Marlar performs on the git-Tar."

POETRY.

"VOTES FOR MEN," OUR BATTLE CRY.

Up! while Freedom's flag is streaming,
Up! while Freedom's sun is beaming,
Up! while hope afar is gleaming
Along the sky.
Voices on the ear are pealing
From each plain and hill and glen,
Thunder-toned or softly stealing,
Ringing ever "Votes for Men"—
Our battle cry.

Up! fierce tyranny assailing,
Up! in fear its heart is failing,
Up! 'tis loud in its bewailing,
Its doom is nigh.
Let the friends of Man's progression
Rally round the standard, then,
Let the foes of all oppression
Shout it ever "Votes for men"—
Our battle cry.

Up! for isles so loved and hoary,
Up! for isles so famed in story,
Up! for isles so bright in glory—
To rescue fly.
Shall the brick and mortar houses
Be the marks our rights to ken;
No! by Sires and babes and spouses,
Sound it ever "Votes for men"—
Our battle cry.

Up! and join the brave one's leading,
Up! and join the bright one's pleading,
Up! for Freedom's aid is needing,
In virtue high.
Onward still! all vantage gaining,
Onward still! with voice and pen,
Onward still! all effort straining,
Raising ever "Votes for men"—
Our battle cry.

IDENTITY OF THE DIAMOND AND COKE.—Mr. James Nasmyth, of Bridgewater Foundry, Patricroft, near Manchester, has tested, as it were, and proved the fact, of the identity of diamond and coke, by the discovery that the minute laminated crystals or crystals of coke are capable of cutting glass with the true diamond clearness of cut, or without merely scratching. No other setting too is necessary to prove this fact, than the crumbling consistency of the coke itself in mass; so that a fragment of coke, switched at random across a pane of glass in the sunshine, is sufficient to exhibit not only the depth of the clear cut, but the prismatic colours in all their purity and beauty. Ground to impalpable powder, Mr. Nasmyth, as intimated in the *Mining Journal*, has found that coke constitutes what we may call the true "diamond paste" for sharpening razors,—probably, indeed, if we may venture to say so, the only secret of the diamond pastes so largely advertised, if they merit even so worthy a supposition. The adamantine properties of black oxide of manganese, and its peculiar affinities, induced an ingenious chemist to suggest its strong analogy to carbon: is it possible that it too, when in fragments, much more firmly crystalline as it is in mass than coke, may cut glass with practical facility?—*Builder*.

OLD KELTY BRIDGE.—NATURAL CURIOSITY.—Very lately, while clearing out a water-course for machinery, within fifty or sixty yards to the westward of Old Keltie Bridge, the workmen discovered the trunk and roots of a petrified tree, fully thirty inches in diameter. This curiosity was closely surrounded by, or rather embedded in, freestone, which forms the principal stratum here; coal being found not far below. In the same water-course there are to be seen various other petrified trees and roots, the freestone and coal seams here and there seeming to run into one another. In one specimen which we obtained of the root of what appeared to have been a fir-tree, this intermingling of freestone and coal, in the petrification, is very indistinct. As the scene is close by the old inn referred to by Sir Walter Scott in the *Abbot*, where Dryfesdale is murdered by Henry Seyton, a visit here would amply repay the labour of the curious traveller. Besides, the "Keirie Craigs" and the "Loch of Ore," referred to in the novel (since drained), are each not far distant, while the castle of Ore, tolerably entire, a place described by Sir Robert Sibbald as of great antiquity, is within little more than one mile and a half. On the west end of "Bonnie Benarty," little more than a mile off, stands the cottage of "Squire Meldrum," immortalized by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount. In front of which, by the good taste of the late Lord Commissioner Adam, is a handsome pillar with an inscription; while close by are certain other stones, with inscriptions commemorative of events in Scottish history. And last, though not probably least in the estimation of many, at the end of the day's journey may be found, in the centre of the whole scenery, the snug and comfortable inn of Blair Adam.—*Fife Herald*.

BIRTHS.

August 7, at Blairlogie, the wife of the Rev. Dr. KING, of Glasgow, of a daughter.
August 9, the wife of the Rev. G. W. FISHBOURNE, of a daughter.
August 14, at Lancaster, the wife of Mr. JOHN FURNESS, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

August 3, at the Independent Chapel, Long Compton, Warwickshire, by the Rev. S. West, Mr. ELIAS NICHOLS, Kingham, Oxon, to Miss MATILDA STANLEY, of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire.
August 8, at Union-street Chapel, Hyde, Cheshire, by the Rev. R. Calvert, Mr. WILLIAM AINSWORTH, of Hyde, to MARY, daughter of Mr. W. HYDE, of Werneth.
August 9, at Princes-street Chapel, Gravesend, by the Rev. G. Clayton, the Rev. JAMES FLEMING, of Lancaster, to MARY ANNE, third daughter of J. B. WHITE, Esq., of Swanscombe, Kent.
August 9, at the Parish Church, Brighton, by the Rev. H. Clissold, M.A., minister of Stockwell Chapel, BENJAMIN MONLEY, Esq., of Snettun, Notts, to MARY ANNE, youngest daughter of J. T. SIMES, Esq., of Montpellier-crescent, Brighton.
August 9, at Coxwell-street Chapel, Cirencester, the Rev. J. T. COLLIER, Baptist minister, of Downton, Wilts, to MELLISCENT, fourth daughter of the Rev. D. WHITE, by whom the ceremony was performed.
August 9, at the Independent Chapel, Dogley-lane, Huddersfield, by the Rev. J. Buckley, the Rev. GEORGE B. SCOTT, of Shelley, to MARY, third daughter of Mr. Samuel SWAIN, of Haddenley.
August 10, at Denmark Chapel, Camberwell, by the Rev. J. Burnet, WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to SARAH ANNE, eldest daughter of W. CARLILE, Esq., of West Brixton.
August 10, at the Independent Chapel, Odham, Hants, by the Rev. T. Young, THOMAS MITCHELL, baker, to HANNAH DIBBS, both of North Warnborough, Hants.
August 10, at the Independent Chapel, Woburn, Beds, by the Rev. M. Castleden, the Rev. W. C. ROBINSON, Independent minister, Amptill, Beds, to Miss FANNY CLAYTON, only daughter of Mrs. Johnson, of Potesgrove, Woburn.
August 10, at Fulwood Chapel, by the Rev. S. Luke, the brother-in-law of the bride, SAMUEL RATCLIFFE CARRINGTON, Esq., of Heathfield, Stockport, to CHRISTIANA, second daughter of T. THOMPSON, Esq., of Poundford-park, Somersetshire.
August 10, at the Independent Chapel, Albion-street, Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Mr. WILLIAM LAWTON, cotton spinner, of Springfield, Saddleworth, to Miss MARY ANN, only daughter of the late Rev. J. WINTERBOTTOM, of Lees, near Oldham.

DEATHS.

August 7, at Lewisham, FRANCES KATE, for more than 21 years the beloved wife of the Rev. T. TOMPSON.
August 12, at his house, in St. John's-wood, aged 80, Sir ROBERT CRISTEN.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The still unfavourable state of the weather is the most prominent subject of conversation in commercial circles. Both the potato and wheat crops are daily deteriorating in quality, if not in quantity, from the unusual wetness of the ground and dampness of the atmosphere. The

effect of these circumstances on the money and corn markets has as yet been comparatively little. On the money market, indeed, it appears to have had no unusually adverse influence, and it is noticed as a singular incident, that while the prices of grain have advanced, Consols, on the contrary, and in reverse of the general rule, have improved upon previous quotations. It will be seen, in reference to our market report, that wheat rose 3s. on the quarter on Monday, while stock quotations the same day advanced about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. This is to be chiefly attributed to the pacific news concerning Denmark and Prussia.

To-day (Tuesday) the weather has been finer, and no rain has fallen in the metropolis, but the clouds look heavy and watery.

The following were the quotations this (Tuesday) evening at the close of business on the Exchange:—India Bonds, 25s. to 29s. premium. Bank Stock, 197 to 199. Reduced Threes were 86 $\frac{1}{2}$. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 87 to $\frac{1}{4}$; Long Annuities, 8 13-16 to 81. Exchequer Bills, 32s. to 35s. premium. India Stock, 239 to 241.

Altogether the past has been a busy week on the Stock Exchange, and the settlement of account occasioned considerable fluctuation. Since the last settlement we should estimate that the variation up and down has been not less on the whole than 20 per cent. Upon an examination of the prices of each day, we find an average of about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per diem; the extremes have been 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The business transacted in foreign securities presents still no features of interest, in comparison with our own Funds, and there is an entire indisposition to speculate. The accounts from abroad are financially of very little moment.

No improvement has occurred in the Railway Market, appearance, indeed, being rather worse than at this time last week, the cause being mainly the state of the weather and the weakness of the Funds.

A contemporary mentions a report that the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount will be advanced this week; and the ground for this is, that the potato disease is spreading, and that bullion is leaving the country. Are the bullionists always to have it their own way?

The markets for articles of general consumption have been fairly supplied, but although the demand has been good, prices generally are lower. There has been less demand for export. Trade is flat.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug. 11.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 6th day of Aug., 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£ 26,690,315	Government Debt..	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	£ 2,981,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	£ 11,670,223
		Silver Bullion	£ 1,020,092
£26,690,315		£26,690,315	

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities	£
Reserve	£ 3,599,152	(including Dead Weight Annuity)	£ 12,462,735
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	£ 2,888,368	Other Securities ..	£ 10,951,788
Other Deposits	£ 9,968,628	Notes	£ 7,998,200
Seven-day and other Bills	£ 1,109,914	Gold and Silver Coin	£ 706,339
£32,119,062		£32,119,062	

Dated the 10th day of August, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT, Savage-gardens and Aberdeen, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

AUSTIN, JAMES, Clist, Honiton, Devonshire, builder, August 22, September 13: solicitors, Mr. Keddel, Lime-street; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

COLENT, HENRY, Portsea, baker, August 24, September 25: solicitors, Mr. Low, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Ford, Portsmouth.

DE VRAH, THOMAS SAMUEL, late of Lisle-street, Leicester-square, currier, August 24, September 29: solicitor, Mr. Waterson, Mark-lane.

GARBANATI, PAUL, Newman-street, Oxford-street, carver and gilder, August 23, September 20: solicitor, Mr. Whalley, Gray's-inn-square.

GINSSELL, JOHN, Wolverhampton, grocer, August 22, September 19: solicitors, Messrs. Mottam, Knight, and Emmett, Birmingham.

HALL, CHARLES, St. Peter, Herefordshire, linendraper, August 22, September 19: solicitors, Mr. Pritchard, Hereford; and Mr. Bloxham, Birmingham.

HILLIAR, HENRY, jun., Birkenhead, innkeeper, August 22, September 15: solicitors, Messrs. Sweeting and Co., Southampton-buildings; and Mr. Whitley, Liverpool.

JONES, DAVID, Liverpool, linendraper, August 22, September 29: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Co., Old Jewry chambers; and Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

MORRIS, JOSEPH ABRAHAM, Manchester, bootmaker, August 21, September 12: solicitors, Messrs. Lofly, Potter, and Son, King-street, Cheapside; and Mr. Dearden, Manchester.

PALMER, WILLIAM, Birmingham, maltster, August 22, September 26: solicitor, Mr. Tarleton, Birmingham.

POTTINGER, CHARLES, Banbury, tailor, August 19, September 25: solicitors, Messrs. W. and H. P. Sharp, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Franchillon, Banbury.

REID, JAMES, Hanover-court, Long-acre and Ranelagh-mews, builder, August 18, September 25: solicitors, Messrs. Hayes and Co., Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

ROWE, ALEXANDER, Plymouth, grocer, August 31, September 13: solicitors, Messrs. Surr and Gribble, Lombard-street; Mr. Elworthy, Plymouth; Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, Llangefni, Anglesey, draper, August 22,

September 12: solicitors, Mr. Oliver, Old Jewry chambers; and Messrs. Evans and Sons, Liverpool.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Colchester, hat maker, August 19, September 25: solicitor, Mr. Bull, Ely-place, Holborn.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BALLANDER, J., Perth, writer, August 17, September 14.
GARDNER, J., and CATTANACH, J., Glasgow, silk mercers, August 18, September 8.
GILMOUR, A., Lockwinnoch, Renfrewshire, farmer, August 17, September 7.
MACKENZIE, A., Dingwall, merchant, August 17, September 4.
MOODIE, J., Cocklaw, Fifeshire, August 16, September 16.
RANKIN, J., Airdrie, grocer, August 18, September 15.
SHAW, A., Tillicoultry, Clackmannan, baker, August 18, September 8.
WADDELL, J., Muiravonside, farmer, August 18, September 8.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Hammon, Threadneedle-street, architect, and Greek-street, Soho, jewel-casemaker, div. of 1s. 1d.; any day until the 16th inst., at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.—D. G. Porter, Great Tower-street, wine merchant, div. of 2s. 3d.; any day until the 16th inst., at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.—C. Green, St. Mary Overies Docks, Southwark, wharfinger, div. of 6s.; any day until the 16th inst., at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.—J. Hope, Tunbridge-wells, grocer, first div. of 1s. 3d.; on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and last three Wednesdays in October, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers.—F. Francis, Folkestone, furnishing ironmonger, first div. of 2s. 6d.; on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and last three Wednesdays in October, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers.—A. and D. Winton and J. Webber, Wood-street, Cheapside, warehousemen, third div. of 1s. 1d., on the separate estate of J. Webber; on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and last three Wednesdays in October, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers.—J. F. Kemp, Uxbridge, grocer, first div. of 1s.; on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and last three Wednesdays in October, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers.—F. Kerr, Harley-street, St. Marylebone, and elsewhere, bookseller, first div. of 4s.; on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and last three Wednesdays in October, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers.—J. Gates, J. Coates, R. T. Bartlett, and G. Beck, Watling-street, warehousemen, div. of 8s., on the separate estate of G. Beck; div. of 6s. 6d., on the separate estate of R. T. Bartlett; and a div. of 3s. 4d., on the separate estate of J. Coates; any day until the 16th inst., at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.—J. Softlaw, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, wine-merchant, div. of 6d.; any day until the 16th inst., at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.—J. B. Falkner and B. Fabian, Old Broad-street, merchants, div. of 2s.; any day until the 16th inst., at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.—W. H. Osborn, Sheffield, wine-merchant, first div. of 8s.; on Saturday, the 12th, and on the 14th and 15th inst., and any Saturday after October 17, at Mr. Freeman's, Sheffield.—B. Tipper, Maitland-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside, wholesale stationer, first div. of 1s. 2d.; any Wednesday, except between the 17th inst. and the 1st of November next, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.—J. Bellchambers, Strand, bookseller, first div. of 3s. 6d.; any Wednesday, except between the 17th inst. and the 1st of November next, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.—M. Biddle, Brighton, grocer, first div. of 3s. 6d.; any Wednesday, except between the 17th inst. and the 1st of November next, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.—E. Benton, Tottenham-court-road, pawnbroker, first div. of 1s.; any Wednesday, except between the 17th inst. and the 1st of November, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.—J. J. and B. Ferens, Durham, drapers, first div. of 4s.; any day before the 16th inst., or any Saturday after the 1st of October next, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—A. McDonald, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, confectioner, first div. of 6s.; any day before the 16th inst., or any Saturday after the 1st of October, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—F. Kesteven, Camden-street, Camden-town, builder, first div. of 2s.; any day before the 16th inst., at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane.

Tuesday, August 15.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
Orsett Congregational Chapel, Orsett, Essex.
Presbyterian Meeting-house, Evesham, Worcestershire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

COUTTS, J., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron ship builder.
GOUGH, C., Manchester, ironmonger.
WALDRON, T., Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY.

BURT, THOMAS, Newington-butts, Surrey, grocer, August 24, September 29: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Son, Church-row, Newington-butts.
CHALLENGER, MARTIN, Sheffield, grocer, August 26, September 23: solicitors, Messrs. Faw and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; and Mr. Upton, Leeds.
COLENT, HENRY, Portsea, Hants, baker, August 24, September 25: solicitors, Mr. Low, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Ford, Portsmouth.
GILMORE, ALLAN, Stamford-hill, merchant, August 24, September 29: solicitors, Messrs. Oliverson and Co., Frederick's-place.
GODWIN, ROBERT WILLIAM, Lincoln, shipbuilder, August 30, September 26: solicitors, Messrs. Rogerson, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Mr. Brown, Lincoln; and Messrs. Shackles and Son, Hull.
HILL, JOHN DANIEL, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, seed merchant, August 30, September 27: solicitors, Messrs. Hicks, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Bell, Hull.
OXLEY, MATILDA SARAH, and OXLEY, MARGARET, Norfolk; crescent, Hyde-park, hotel, keepers, August 26, September 29: solicitors, Messrs. Paterson and Son, Old Broad-street.
MOGATA, SAMUEL, Liverpool, merchant, August 25, September 19: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row; and Messrs. Lowndes and Co., Liverpool.
RUTHERFORD, JAMES, Sturwix, Cumberland, grocer, August 24, September 28: solicitors, Messrs. Capes and Stuart, Gray's-inn; Mr. Hough, Carlisle; and Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
SEFTON, HENRY FRANCIS, Worcester, stationer, August 29, September 26: solicitors, Messrs. Smith, Southampton-buildings; and Mr. Daniel, Worcester.
SPELLER, JOHN, High-street, Shoreditch, cheesemonger, Aug. 24, September 29: solicitors, Messrs. Hilleary, Fenchurch-street.
ST. ALBIN, WILLIAM, Liverpool, dealer in music, August 25, September 19: solicitors, Mr. Low, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Cross, Liverpool.
STOKES, THOMAS, Nottingham, tailor, August 25, September 22: solicitor, Mr. Bowley, Nottingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

AITKEN, ALEXANDER, Edinburgh, merchant, August 21, September 11.
COUPER, JOHN, Dundee, baker, August 24, September 11.
CRAIG, THOMAS, Glasgow, coach proprietor, August 22, September 12.
YOUNG, ARCHIBALD, Glasgow, writer, August 23, Sept. 13.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Adams, Finsbury-square, surgeon, first div. of 1s. 4d.; August 16, and any Wednesday after October 7, at Graham's, Coleman-street.—F. H. Agar, New Windsor, Berkshire, grocer, first div. of 3s. 6d.; August 16 and any Wednesday after October 7, at Graham's, Coleman-street.—A. Baldwin, Bulstrode-street, St. Marylebone-lane, licensed victualler, first div. of 4s.; Aug. 16 and three last Wednesdays in October, at Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers.—N. Batho, Manchester, machine maker, first div. of 4s.; August 15 and October 10, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hobson's, Manchester.—R. Cole, Oxford-street, cheesemonger, first div. of 1s.; August 12, at Green's, Aldermanbury.—J. F. Cork, New Bond-street, coach builder, first div. of 9s. 6d.; August 16 and three last Wednesdays in October, at Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers.—W. Edmond, T. Edmond, and R. M. Kim, Liverpool, merchants, third div. of 1s. 3d.; August 15 and October 10, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hobson's, Manchester.—G. Hobbs, Newport, Isle of Wight, draper, first div. of 2s.; August 16 and three last Wednesdays in October, at Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers.—E. D. Holditch, Bankside,

of seeing native finery is mixed up with a curious custom observed on Whit-Monday at the summer gardens, when the unmarried girls parade themselves for the chance of being selected and sought in marriage by those who are on the look-out for wives. These young people arrange themselves in rows by the sides of the long avenues, attended by their mothers, decked out in their gayest costume, while congregated thousands promenade up and down in dense crowds. The idea realizes what we call "love at first sight," and is certainly a novel way of putting the power of Cupid to the test. If any arrow tells, the party introduces himself to the mother, exchanges addresses, and the matter is negotiated at home. This is confined to the little people—I mean those just above the lower class; but in former times it was common to all ranks.—*Life in Russia.*

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.—The fair lily is an image of holy innocence; the purpled rose a figure of heartfelt love; faith is represented to us in the blue passion-flower; hope beams forth from the evergreen, peace from the olive-branch, immortality from the immortal; the cares of life are represented by the rosemary, the victory of the spirit by the palm, modesty by the blue, fragrant violet, compassion by the peony, friendship by the ivy, tenderness by the myrtle; affectionate reminiscence by the forget-me-not, German honesty and fidelity by the oak-leaf, unassumingness by the corn-flower (the cyane); and the auriculas, "how friendly they look upon us with their child-like eyes." Even the disposition of the human soul are expressed by flowers. Thus, silent grief is portrayed by the weeping-willow, sadness by the angelica, shuddering by the aspen, melancholy by the cypress, desire of meeting again by the starwort; the night-smelling rocket is a figure of life, as it stands on the frontiers between light and darkness. Thus, nature, by these flowers seems to betoken her loving sympathy with us; and whom hath she not often more consoled than heartless and voiceless men were able to do!—*Staudenmaier.*

PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND HABITS OF THE POPE.—I had the honour of two interviews with Pius IX.: the first as a member of a committee; the second with a private party. I believe the committee was the first body of Englishmen who waited on the Pope; and certainly, as Mr. Harford spoke his sensible address, his Holiness seemed highly pleased and affected. His manner is frank and even simple. There is not the slightest tincture of pride or stateliness in his deportment. Pius IX., addressing his fellow-men, utters like a man of sense what he really thinks and feels. There was no written reply, couched in terms of cold formality, to what was kindly said, but a cordial, spontaneous expression of feeling, outspoken at the moment. The Pope said something courteous to several individual members presented to him: hearing I was a lawyer, he remarked that an English advocate had lately sent him a book on legislation, which he was sure contained much which would be desirable for him to know, but, unfortunately, being unacquainted with the language, he could not read it—a very sensible but unkingly observation. Common kings never admit their ignorance of anything. Dull pomposity is not congenial to the disposition of Pius IX. His manner was, however, a little unsteady. He is not what some would call dignified; he appeared as if his royalty sat awkward upon him; in appearance very unlike the portraits of Pius VI. The countenance, stout figure, and whole bearing of Pius IX. denote plain, vigorous sense, resolution and manliness of character, and true benevolence, more than refined or polished taste, lofty dignity, royal pride, or grandeur of thought. Strip him of his robes of state, he never would be mistaken for a subtle Jesuit or crafty priest, but would pass all the world over for a sagacious, clear-headed, English country gentleman. Such was the opinion I formed on my first interview with Pius IX. The second time I had the honour of being received, the Pope was quite at his ease; and when the party of English ladies and gentlemen were grouped around him, spoke with unaffected kindness what he deemed most suitable. He inquired anxiously about Ireland, and spoke in terms of hearty admiration of the exertions made by the Parliament in England in relief of the Irish famine. The vote of ten millions seemed to astonish his Holiness. On this occasion the manner of the Pope was fatherly; and undoubtedly, I must say, rooted as I am in the Protestant faith, the unaffected behaviour of Pius IX. towards people of all nations is that becoming an ecclesiastic aspiring to be considered the head of the Christian Church.—*Whitcliffe's Italy in the Nineteenth Century.*

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN RUSSIA.—The marriage ceremony, however solemn it may be accounted, as one of the offices of the church, is so cloaked with theatrical effect as to lose much of its spiritual sanctity. It would seem that the external senses rather than the feelings of the heart or mind were to be wrought upon; or perhaps it is considered that the feelings are only impressed by the agency of the senses. Be this as it may, marriage is a drawing-room scene, under priestly auspices; lay frivolities are intermingled with ecclesiastical pageantry; and the theatrical effect is enhanced by its being an evening performance. The exterior of the church is illuminated; but the brilliancy outside is eclipsed by the blaze of the interior, which, studded with candles and chandeliers, looks more like a saloon of pleasure than a temple of worship. The guests and friends invited to be present appear in full dress, and are marshalled to the respective sides of the building, appropriated to them by a master of the ceremonies appointed for the occasion; the friends of each of the contracting parties being grouped together on either side, leaving the centre

free: for there are neither pews nor seats of any kind in the Russian churches. The entrance of the bridegroom is welcomed by a chaunt from the choristers, who take a leading part in the ceremony, no instrumental music being allowed in the Greek churches; and a bridesman immediately hurries to the residence of the bride to notify that her intended is awaiting her. This is often intimated gracefully and silently by the presentation of a bouquet of flowers. On the bride's arrival, the choristers again chaunt a welcome, and she takes her place amongst her friends. The dress of the bride is as sumptuous as jewels and the most costly articles can make it, if the means of her family admit of such a display. She is ushered into the assembly by a kind of procession, headed by one of her own family, bearing before him the richly ornamented picture of her saint, which is destined to occupy a corner of her future apartment, and which, during the ceremony, is placed on the high altar. A small temporary altar, or reading desk, covered with rose-coloured silk, and ornamented with silver fringe and lace, is placed in the centre of the parquet, at which the priest officiates. The service is long, and consists in reading the lives of Abraham and Sarah, an exhortation to the new couple, and much singing. The rings are exchanged at the betrothal, and therefore that symbol forms no part of the service. The pair, bearing lighted tapers in their hands, and having large gilt crowns held over their heads, walk thrice round the altar, grasping the priest's robes, and during the exhortation they stand on a large piece of rich silk, which becomes the perquisite of the priest. This portion of the ceremony being concluded, the sacrament is administered, and the new married couple proceed to the grand altar, where they prostrate themselves, with foreheads to the ground, before the various pictures of the saints, and kiss them with many crossings and genuflections. The congratulations of the friends now follow; the line of demarcation is broken through, and all parties assembled, both men and women, kiss each other. A brilliant supper awaits the whole party at the house (generally) of the parents of the bride; dancing is kept up to a late hour, and not unfrequently the pleasures of the table degenerate into excesses. Superstition permits of only certain days for the performance of the marriage ceremony; care being taken to avoid the eve of any fast or particular prayer day. Previous to the marriage, the betrothed parties are naturally subject to the quizzings and sly jokes of their friends, including one very singular custom, to which they are expected to conform. At the dinner table, if any one on filling his glass cries "Gorkoe, gorkoe" (bitter, bitter), the bridegroom elect is considered bound to remedy the alleged evil by kissing his intended.—*Life in Russia, or the Discipline of Despotism.*

GLEANINGS.

The Chester and Holyhead Railway, with the exception of three miles and a half adjoining the Menai Straits, is now open for goods and passenger traffic.

Coal has been discovered on the estate of the Hon. Mr. Mostyn, at Parkgate, near Birkenhead and Liverpool, on the Cheshire side of the river Dee.

The declared value of British machinery and mill-work, exported from the United Kingdom in the year ended the 5th of January last, was £1,263,015 10s. 4d.

Sir Henry Smith communicates to Earl Grey the spontaneous offer of the Kaffir Chief Kreili to indemnify the Wesleyan Mission for the loss occasioned by the destruction of the station of Butterworth, which his dependents demolished during the war of 1846.

Mrs. Theobald, the female insurrectionist, who spoke at a repeal meeting at Manchester on Tuesday, announced that 100,000 females were ready organised in London, and were prepared to march in a body to Lord John Russell. Heaven help the Premier!

The young lady who studied medicine at Geneva College, Pennsylvania, is now assistant physician at Philadelphia almshouse.

At Munich and elsewhere, the obligation to doff the hat may now be bought off at so much per head, the receipts being devoted to the increase of the navy! Those who pay the duty wear on their hats a mark of exemption.

Mr. T. J. Ritson says in the *Lancet*:—"The almost total exemption of the porters and other labourers engaged in discharging and storing the cargoes of vessels laden with charcoal at Malta from attacks of cholera was particularly observed; and the same fact was noticed at all the other large ports of the Mediterranean."

A HAPPY FAMILY.—Once when Admiral Pakenham landed at Portsmouth, a friend asked him how he had left the crew of his ship. "O (said he), I left them all, to a man, the merriest fellows in the world." "How so?" asked his friend. "Why (replied the admiral), I flogged seventeen of them, and they are happy it is over; and all the rest are happy because they have escaped."

POSTHUMOUS CONTUMACY.—Colonel Sibthorp is determined to repose in the "family vault," although, when dead, he should poison the people whom he has amused while living. "Where my father lies, there," he tells the Commons, "will I lie too [laughter]. I will do it." ["Hear, hear," and laughter.] We think we see the defunct Colonel refusing to keep out of the family vault. That, we should think, will be Sibthorp's "last." But long may it be before he is put to the test. Parliament would be as gloomy as a graveyard without him.—*Gateshead Observer.*

THE GREATEST PHENOMENON YET.—The *Doncaster Gazette* reports a phenomenon so singular that a railway-engineer "pulled up" at the sight! On Monday week, in the forenoon, about a mile from Methley, water gushed from a mown field to the height of a foot, and was followed by fire and vapour to the height of a yard.

GUTTA SERENA.—The great peculiarity of this substance, and that which makes it so eminently useful for many purposes, is the effect of boiling water upon it. When immersed for a few minutes in water above 160 deg. Fahrenheit it becomes soft and plastic, so as to be capable of being moulded to any required shape or form, which it retains upon cooling. If a strip of it be cut off and plunged into boiling water, it contracts in size both in length and breadth. This is a very anomalous and remarkable phenomenon, apparently opposed to all the laws of heat.—*Sharpe's London Magazine.*

The correspondent of the *Times* gives the following dialogue: time, the Piedmontese vacating Cremona; place, an hotel. "A young dragoon officer asked for something to eat. 'What!' exclaims the waiter, 'ask to eat at this hour? You must wait till the others come.' 'But I am dying with hunger!' 'A great many men died of hunger yesterday.'"

DISEASE IN GRAPES.—According to the *Brighton Herald* a disease, almost universal, has this year seized upon the hot-house grape, a description of fruit which Liebeg and other naturalists considered almost free from disease of any kind. No one seems to know how it originates, nor whether it is endemic or epidemic, though the gardeners think it is something in the air which causes the destruction. The grape, we understand, has been attacked in every stage; sometimes when it was not larger than a sweet pea, and sometimes when it has arrived at maturity, and in every stage between these points. The first sign, which appears suddenly, is a kind of damp bloom which comes over the grape, which then withers, decays, and finally rots.

The *Barbadoes Liberal* says: "Adversity has effected amongst the planters much that common sense has failed to do. It has taught them to value those resources with which Providence has blessed our country, and to endeavour to cultivate and develop them to the utmost."

Mr. Prentice says, in one of his "Letters from the United States" to the *Manchester Times*: "Amongst the lions of Louisville is Mr. James Porter, who stands 7 ft. 8 in. in his stockings, the only man of his height I ever saw with a good head on his shoulders and good legs beneath him. He is much respected, and has been one of the councilmen of the city."

The *Gloucester Journal* observes: "It is a curious (shall we call it) phenomenon, that nearly all the births in the animal world (at least in England this year) are of the male gender. The registrars' return shows a majority of men children in most districts; and amongst the cattle, sheep, &c., the farmers say there is little else but male produce."

"Liberty, equality, and fraternity," says the *Notts Review*, "evidently mean, in the Irish Confederate sense, a liberty to cut and run; an equality as to humbug, bombast, and cowardice; and a fraternity in defeat, a communism of disgrace."

AN ILLITERATE SCHOOLMASTER.—The following is a verbatim *à l'etat* copy of a circular recently distributed in the west of England:—"Roger Giles, surjon, grocer parish clerk, and skulemaster, reforms ladies and gentlemen be drees teeth without waiting a moment, blisters on the lowest tarmes, And fisks for a penny a peace. He sells godfather's Corjal, kuts korns, and undertakes to keep every body's nayles by the yere and so on. Young ladies and gentlemen larned thare grammars langwage in the most purtiest manner—also, gurt care taken of thare morals and spellin—also, sarm singing, teecheing the base vial, and all other sorts of phancy work. Perfumery and jollop, snuff and ginger, and all other spices. And as the times be cruel bad, he begs to tel, he is jist begun to sell all sorts of stasunary wares, blacking bails, hurd herrings and coles, scrubbin brushes and pills, mice snaps and trikel, and other sorts of sweetmeets, including taters, ingons, blak led, brick dist, saggases, and other geardeen stuff, also phrute, hats, songs, hoyl, latin buckets, and other articles. Korn and bunjan sarve, and all hard wares—He also performs fleabottomy on the shortest notice. And fathermore particular, he has laid in a large sortment of troye, dog's meet, lollipops, and other pickels, sich as hoysters, winzur soap, &c. Old raggs bort and sold here and no place helse, and new laid eggs every day by me, Roger Giles.—P.S. I teeches Joggrefy, Rumaticks, and all them outlandish things, queer drills, fushinabull poker and all other countray dances tort at home and abroad to perfekshun. A bal on Wensdays when our Mariar performs on the git-Tar."

POETRY.

"VOTES FOR MEN," OUR BATTLE CRY.

Up! while Freedom's flag is streaming,
Up! while Freedom's sun is beaming,
Up! while hope afar is gleaming
Along the sky.
Voices on the ear are pealing
From each plain and hill and glen,
Thunder-toned or softly stealing,
Ringing ever "Votes for Men"—
Our battle cry.

Up! fierce tyranny assailing,
Up! in fear its heart is falling,
Up! 'tis loud in its bewailing,
Its doom is nigh.
Let the friends of Man's progression
Bally round the standard, then,
Let the foes of all oppression
Shout it ever "Votes for men"—
Our battle cry.

Up! for isles so loved and hoary,
Up! for isles so famed in story,
Up! for isles so bright in glory—
To rescue fly.
Shall the brick and mortar houses
Be the marks our rights to ken;
No! by Sires and babes and spouses,
Sound it ever "Votes for men,"—
Our battle cry.

Up! and join the brave one's leading,
Up! and join the bright one's pleading,
Up! for Freedom's aid is needing,
In virtue high.
Onward still! all vantage gaining,
Onward still! with voice and pen,
Onward still! all effort straining,
Baising ever "Votes for men"—
Our battle cry.

IDENTITY OF THE DIAMOND AND COKE.—Mr. James Nasmyth, of Bridgewater Foundry, Patricroft, near Manchester, has tested, as it were, and proved the fact, of the identity of diamond and coke, by the discovery that the minute laminated crystals or crystals of coke are capable of cutting glass with the true diamond clearness of cut, or without merely scratching. No other setting too is necessary to prove this fact, than the crumbling consistency of the coke itself in mass; so that a fragment of coke, switched at random across a pane of glass in the sunshine, is sufficient to exhibit not only the depth of the clear cut, but the prismatic colours in all their purity and beauty. Ground to impalpable powder, Mr. Nasmyth, as intimated in the *Mining Journal*, has found that coke constitutes what we may call the true "diamond paste" for sharpening razors,—probably, indeed, if we may venture to say so, the only secret of the diamond pastes so largely advertised, if they merit even so worthy a supposition. The adamantine properties of black oxide of manganese, and its peculiar affinities, induced an ingenious chemist to suggest its strong analogy to carbon: is it possible that it too, when in fragments, much more firmly crystalline as it is in mass than coke, may cut glass with practical facility?—*Builder*.

OLD KELTY BRIDGE.—NATURAL CURIOSITY.—Very lately, while clearing out a water-course for machinery, within fifty or sixty yards to the westward of Old Keltie Bridge, the workmen discovered the trunk and roots of a petrified tree, fully thirty inches in diameter. This curiosity was closely surrounded by, or rather embedded in, freestone, which forms the principal stratum here; coal being found not far below. In the same water-course there are to be seen various other petrified trees and roots, the freestone and coal seams here and there seeming to run into one another. In one specimen which we obtained of the root of what appeared to have been a fir-tree, this intermingling of freestone and coal, in the petrification, is very indistinct. As the scene is close by the old inn referred to by Sir Walter Scott in the *Abbot*, where Dryfisdale is murdered by Henry Seyton, a visit here would amply repay the labour of the curious traveller. Besides, the "Keirie Craige" and the "Loch of Ore," referred to in the novel (since drained), are each not far distant, while the castle of Ore, tolerably entire, a place described by Sir Robert Sibbald as a great antiquity, is within little more than one mile and a half. On the west end of "Bonnie Benarty," little more than a mile off, stands the cottage of "Squire Meldrum," immortalized by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount. In front of which, by the good taste of the late Lord Commissioner Adam, is a handsome pillar with an inscription; while close by are certain other stones, with inscriptions commemorative of events in Scottish history. And last, though not probably least in the estimation of many, at the end of the day's journey may be found, in the centre of the whole scenery, the snug and comfortable inn of Blair Adam.—*Fife Herald*.

BIRTHS.

August 7, at Blairlogie, the wife of the Rev. Dr. KING, of Glasgow, of a daughter.
August 9, the wife of the Rev. G. W. FISHBOURN, of a daughter.
August 14, at Lancaster, the wife of Mr. JOHN FURNES, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

August 3, at the Independent Chapel, Long Compton, Warwickshire, by the Rev. S. West, Mr. ELIAS NICHOLS, Kingham, Oxon, to Miss MATILDA STANLEY, of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire.
August 8, at Union-street Chapel, Hyde, Cheshire, by the Rev. R. Calvert, Mr. WILLIAM AINSWORTH, of Hyde, to MARY, daughter of Mr. W. HYDE, of Werneth.
August 9, at Prince-street Chapel, Gravesend, by the Rev. G. Clayton, the Rev. JAMES FLEMING, of Lancaster, to MARY ANNE, third daughter of J. B. WHITE, Esq., of Swancomb-croft, Kent.
August 9, at the Parish Church, Brighton, by the Rev. H. Clissold, M.A., minister of Stockwell Chapel, BENJAMIN MOBLEY, Esq., of Santon, Notts, to MARY ANNE, youngest daughter of J. T. SIMES, Esq., of Montpellier-crescent, Brighton.
August 9, at Coxwell-street Chapel, Cirencester, the Rev. J. T. COLLIER, Baptist minister, of Downton, Wilts, to MELLISCENT, fourth daughter of the Rev. D. WHITE, by whom the ceremony was performed.
August 9, at the Independent Chapel, Dingley-lane, Huddersfield, by the Rev. J. Buckley, the Rev. GEORGE B. SCOTT, of Shelley, to MARY, third daughter of Mr. Samuel SWAIN, of Haddenley.
August 10, at Denmark Chapel, Camberwell, by the Rev. J. Burnet, WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to SARAH ANNE, eldest daughter of W. CARLIE, Esq., of West Brixton.
August 10, at the Independent Chapel, Odham, Hants, by the Rev. T. Young, THOMAS MITCHELL, baker, to HANNAH DIBBS, both of North Warnborough, Hants.
August 10, at the Independent Chapel, Woburn, Beds, by the Rev. M. Castleden, the Rev. W. C. ROBINSON, Independent minister, Amptill, Beds, to Miss FANNY CLAYTON, only daughter of Mrs. Johnson, of Potsgrove, Woburn.
August 10, at Fulwood Chapel, by the Rev. S. Luke, the brother-in-law of the bride, SAMUEL KATOLIFFE CARRINGTON, Esq., of Heathfield, Stockport, to CHRISTIANA, second daughter of T. THOMPSON, Esq., of Poundford-park, Somersetshire.
August 10, at the Independent Chapel, Albion-street, Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Mr. WILLIAM LAWTON, cotton spinner, of Springhead, Saddleworth, to Miss MARY ANN, only daughter of the late Rev. J. WINTERBOTTOM, of Lees, near Oldham.

DEATHS.

August 7, at Lewisham, FRANCES KATE, for more than 31 years the beloved wife of the Rev. T. TIMPSON.
August 12, at his house, in St. John's-wood, aged 80, Sir ROBERT CHESTER.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The still unfavourable state of the weather is the most prominent subject of conversation in commercial circles. Both the potato and wheat crops are daily deteriorating in quality, if not in quantity, from the unusual wetness of the ground and dampness of the atmosphere. The

effect of these circumstances on the money and corn markets has as yet been comparatively little. On the money market, indeed, it appears to have had no unusually adverse influence, and it is noticed as a singular incident, that while the prices of grain have advanced, Consols, on the contrary, and in reverse of the general rule, have improved upon previous quotations. It will be seen, in reference to our market report, that wheat rose 3s. on the quarter on Monday, while stock quotations the same day advanced about 1 per cent. This is to be chiefly attributed to the pacific news concerning Denmark and Prussia.

To-day (Tuesday) the weather has been finer, and no rain has fallen in the metropolis, but the clouds look heavy and watery.

The following were the quotations this (Tuesday) evening at the close of business on the Exchange:—India Bonds, 25s. to 29s. premium. Bank Stock, 197 to 199. Reduced Threes were 86½. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 87 to 1; Long Annuities, 8 13-16 to 8½. Exchequer Bills, 32s. to 35s. premium. India Stock, 239 to 241.

Altogether the past has been a busy week on the Stock Exchange, and the settlement of account occasioned considerable fluctuation. Since the last settlement we should estimate that the variation up and down has been not less on the whole than 20 per cent. Upon an examination of the prices of each day, we find an average of about 1 per cent. per diem; the extremes have been 89½ to 85½.

The business transacted in foreign securities presents still no features of interest, in comparison with our own Funds, and there is an entire indisposition to speculate. The accounts from abroad are financially of very little moment.

No improvement has occurred in the Railway Market, appearance, indeed, being rather worse than at this time last week, the cause being mainly the state of the weather and the weakness of the Funds.

A contemporary mentions a report that the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount will be advanced this week; and the ground for this is, that the potato disease is spreading, and that bullion is leaving the country. Are the bullionists always to have it their own way?

The markets for articles of general consumption have been fairly supplied, but although the demand has been good, prices generally are lower. There has been less demand for export. Trade is flat.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug. 11.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 33, for the week ending on Saturday the 5th day of Aug., 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued	26,690,315
Government Debt, ..	11,015,100
Other Securities ..	2,984,300
Gold Coin & Bullion ..	11,670,223
Silver Bullion	1,020,092
£26,690,315	£26,690,315

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000
Reserve	3,599,138
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	2,938,368
Other Deposits	9,968,628
Seven-day and other Bills	1,109,914
£32,119,068	£32,119,068

Dated the 10th day of August, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT, Savage-gardens and Aberdeen, merchant.

BANKRUPT.

AUSTIN, JAMES, Clist, Honiton, Devonshire, builder, August 22, September 13: solicitors, Mr. Kedwell, Lame-street; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

COLNUTT, HENRY, Portsea, baker, August 24, September 25: solicitors, Mr. Low, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Ford, Portsmouth.

DE VEAR, THOMAS SAMUEL, late of Lisle-street, Leicester-square, carrier, August 24, September 29: solicitor, Mr. Watters, Mark-lane.

GARRANATI, PAUL, Newmarket-street, Oxford-street, carver and gilder, August 23, September 20: solicitor, Mr. Whalley, Gray's-inn-square.

GINSSELL, JOHN, Wolverhampton, grocer, August 22, September 19: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram, Knight, and Emmett, Birmingham.

HALL, CHARLES, St. Peter, Herefordshire, linendraper, August 22, September 19: solicitors, Mr. Pritchard, Hereford; and Mr. Bloxham, Birmingham.

HILLIAR, HENRY, jun., Birkenhead, innkeeper, August 22, September 15: solicitors, Messrs. Sweeting and Co., Southampton-buildings; and Mr. Whitley, Liverpool.

JONES, DAVID, Liverpool, linendraper, August 22, September 29: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Co., Old Jewry chambers; and Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

MORRIS, JOSEPH ABRAHAM, Manchester, bootmaker, August 21, September 12: solicitors, Messrs. Lofly, Potter, and Son, King-street, Cheshire; and Mr. Dearden, Manchester.

PALMER, WILLIAM, Birmingham, maltster, August 29, September 26: solicitor, Mr. Tarleton, Birmingham.

POTTINGER, CHARLES, Banbury, tailor, August 19, September 25: solicitors, Messrs. W. and H. P. Sharp, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Franchillon, Banbury.

REID, JAMES, Hanover-court, Long-acre and Ranelagh-mews, builder, August 18, September 25: solicitors, Messrs. Hayes and Co., Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

ROWE, ALEXANDER, Plymouth, grocer, August 31, September 13: solicitors, Messrs. Burr and Gribble, Lombard-street; Mr. Elworthy, Plymouth; Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, Llanelgaf, Anglesey, draper, August 22,

September 12: solicitors, Mr. Oliver, Old Jewry chambers; and Messrs. Evans and Sons, Liverpool.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Colchester, hat maker, August 19, September 25: solicitor, Mr. Bull, Ely-place, Holborn.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BALLANTRINE, J., Perth, writer, August 17, September 14.
GARDNER, J., and CATTANACH, J., Glasgow, silk mercers, August 18, September 8.
GILMOUR, A., Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, farmer, August 17, September 7.
MACKENZIE, A., Dingwall, merchant, August 17, September 4.
MOODIE, J., Cocklaw, Fife-shire, August 16, September 16.
BANKIN, J., Airdrie, grocer, August 18, September 18.
SHAW, A., Tulliecultry, Clackmannan, baker, August 18, September 8.
WAPDELL, J., Muiravonside, farmer, August 18, September 8.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Hammon, Threadneedle-street, architect, and Greek-street, Soho, jewel-casemaker, div. of 1s. 1d.; any day until the 16th inst., at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Haringhall-street.—D. G. Porter, Great Tower-street, wine merchant, div. of 2s. 3d.; any day until the 16th inst., at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.—C. Green, St. Mary Overies Docks, Southwark, wharfinger, div. of 6s.; any day until the 16th inst., at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.—J. Hope, Tunbridge-wells, grocer, first div. of 1s. 3d.; on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and last three Wednesdays in October, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers.—F. Francis, Folkestone, furnishing ironmonger, first div. of 2s. 6d.; on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and last three Wednesdays in October, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers.—A. and D. Winton and J. Webber, Wood-street, Cheap-side, warehousemen, third div. of 1s. 1d., on the separate estate of J. Webber; on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and last three Wednesdays in October, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers.—J. F. Kemp, Uxbridge, grocer, first div. of 1s.; on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and last three Wednesdays in October, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers.—E. Kars, Harley-street, St. Marylebone, and elsewhere, bookseller, first div. of 4s.; on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and last three Wednesdays in October, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers.—J. Gates, J. Coates, R. T. Bartlett, and G. Beck, Watling-street, warehousemen, div. of 8s., on the separate estate of G. Beck; div. of 6s. 6d., on the separate estate of R. T. Bartlett; and a div. of 2s. 4d., on the separate estate of J. Coates; any day until the 16th inst., at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.—J. Softlaw, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, wine-merchant, div. of 6d.; any day until the 16th inst., at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.—J. B. Falkner and B. Fabian, Old Broad-street, merchants, div. of 2s.; any day until the 16th inst., at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.—W. H. Osborn, Sheffield, wine-merchant, first div. of 8s.; on Saturday, the 18th, and on the 14th and 15th inst., and any Saturday after October 17, at Mr. Freeman's, Sheffield.—B. Tipper, Maiden-lane, Queen-street, Cheap-side, wholesale stationer, first div. of 1s. 3d.; any Wednesday, except between the 17th inst. and the 1st of November next, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.—J. Bellefleurs, Strand, bookbinder, first div. of 3s. 6d.; any Wednesday, except between the 17th inst. and the 1st of November next, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.—M. Biddle, Brighton, grocer, first div. of 6s. 4d.; any Wednesday, except between the 17th inst. and the 1st of November next, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.—E. Bagnall, Tottenham-court-road, pawnbroker, first div. of 1s.; any Wednesday, except between the 17th inst. and the 1st of November, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.—J. J. and R. Forena, Durham, drapers, first div. of 4s.; any day before the 16th inst., or any Saturday after the 1st of October next, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—A. McDonald, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, confectioner, first div. of 6s.; any day before the 16th inst., or any Saturday after the 1st of October, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—F. Kesteven, Camden-street, Camden-town, builder, first div. of 2s.; any day before the 16th inst., at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane.

Tuesday, August 15.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
Orsett Congregational Chapel, Orsett, Essex.
Presbyterian Meeting-house, Evesham, Worcestershire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

COUTTS, J., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron ship builder.
GOUGH, C., Manchester, ironmonger.
WALDRON, T., Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, grocer.

BANKRUPT.

BURT, THOMAS, Newington-butts, Surrey, grocer, August 22, September 29: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Son, Church-row, Newington-butts.
CHALLENGER, MARTIN, Sheffield, grocer, August 26, September 23: solicitors, Messrs. Few and Co., Hantrix-street, Covent-garden; and Mr. Upton, Leeds.
COLNUTT, HENRY, Portsea, Hants, baker, August 24, September 25: solicitors, Mr. Low, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Ford, Portsmouth.
GILMORE, ALLAN, Stamford-hill, merchant, August 24, September 29: solicitors, Messrs. Oliver and Co., Frederick's-place.
GODWIN, ROBERT WILLIAM, Lincoln, shipbuilder, August 22, September 26: solicitors, Messrs. Rogerson, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Mr. Brown, Lincoln; and Messrs. Shackles and Son, Hull.
HILL, JOHN DANIEL, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, seed merchant, August 30, September 27: solicitors, Messrs. Hicks, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Bell, Hull.
OXLEY, MATILDA SARAH, and OXLEY, MARGARET, Norfolk crescent, Hyde-park, hotel keepers, August 26, September 29: solicitors, Messrs. Paterson and Son, Old Broad-street.
MOGATTA, SAMUEL, Liverpool, merchant, August 26, September 19: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row; and Messrs. Lowndes and Co., Liverpool.
BUTHERFORD, JAMES, Stanwix, Cumberland, grocer, August 24, September 28: solicitors, Messrs. Capes and Stuart, Gray's-inn; Mr. Hough, Carlisle; and Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
SEPTON, HENRY FRANCIS, Worcester, stationer, August 29, September 26: solicitors, Messrs. Smith, Southampton-buildings; and Mr. Daniel, Worcester.
SPILLER, JOHN, High-street, Shoreditch, cheesemonger, August 24, September 29: solicitors, Messrs. Hillery, Fenchurch-street.
ST. ALBIN, WILLIAM, Liverpool, dealer in music, August 25, September 19: solicitors, Mr. Low, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Cross, Liverpool.
STOKES, THOMAS, Nottingham, tailor, August 25, September 22: solicitor, Mr. Bowley, Nottingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

AITKEN, ALEXANDER, Edinburgh, merchant, August 21, September 11.
COOPER, JOHN, Dundee, baker, August 24, September 11.
CRAIG, THOMAS, Glasgow, coach proprietor, August 22, September 12.
YOUNG, ARCHIBALD, Glasgow, writer, August 22, Sept. 13.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Adams, Finabury-square, surgeon, first div. of 1s. 4d.; August 16, and any Wednesday after October 7, at Graham's, Coleman-street.—F. H. Agas, New Windsor, Berkshire, grocer, first div. of 3s. 6d.; August 16 and any Wednesday after October 7, at Graham's, Coleman-street.—A. Baldwin, Bulstrode-street, St. Marylebone-lane, licensed victualler, first div. of 4s.; August 16 and three last Wednesdays in October, at Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers.—N. Batho, Manchester, machine maker, first div. of 4s.; August 15 and October 10, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hobson's, Manchester.—E. Cole, Oxford-street, cheesemonger, first div. of 1s.; August 12, at Green's, Aldersbury.—J. F. Cork, New Bond-street, coach builder, first div. of 2s. 6d.; August 16 and three last Wednesdays in October, at Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers.—W. Edmond, T. Edmond, and R. M. Kim, Liverpool, merchants, third div. of 1s. 3d.; August 15 and October 10, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hobson's, Manchester.—G. Hobbs, Newport, Isle of Wight, draper, first div. of 2s.; August 16 and three last Wednesdays in October, at Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers.—E. D. Holditch, Bankside,

Southwark, elder merchant, a div. of 90s.; Aug. 12, at Green's, Aldermanbury—G. Holditch, Bankside, Southwark, elder merchant, first div. of 1s. 8d.; August 12, at Green's, Aldermanbury—J. F. Holditch, Bankside, Southwark, elder merchant, first div. of 1s.; any Saturday, at Green's, Aldermanbury—W. Hughes, jun., Chatham, grocer, first div. of 2s. 10d.; August 12, at Green's, Aldermanbury—H. M. Low, W. M. Westermann, and C. A. Carter, Calcutta, merchants, first div. of 17 per cent.; August 16, and three last Wednesdays in October, at Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers—G. Morgan, Warminster, Wiltshire, maltster, first div. of 2s. 9d.; August 12, at Green's, Aldermanbury—Petersen, Walker, Boydell, and Roper, Kinswinford, Staffordshire, iron founders, first div. of 14s.; any day until August 15, and after October 12, at Valpy's, Birmingham—C. L. Roberts and H. P. Freeman, Manchester, merchants, second div. of 1d. and 2d. 4dths of 1d.; August 13 and October 10, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hobson's, Manchester—E. Smith and M. Smith, Raxenden, Lancashire, calico printers, first div. of 4s. 6d.; August 12 and October 10, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hobson's, Manchester—S. Stocks and M. L. Tait, Manchester, merchants, second div. of 2s. 5d.; August 13 and October 10, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hobson's, Manchester—T. Woods, Cambridge, draper, first div. of 1s. 2d.; August 16 and three last Wednesdays in October, at Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Aug. 14.

We had a good supply of Essex and Kentish Wheat to-day, including 600 to 700 qrs. of new, of various qualities. Owing to the heavy rain which has fallen since yesterday afternoon, with an appearance of its continuing, we had a good demand for the best Wheat at commencement of the market, at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per qr., but the trade was duller afterwards, and some quantity remained unsold. New Wheat was sold at 50s. to 55s. according to condition. In Foreign free Wheat there was not much doing, but the few sales made were at fully the same advance; floating cargoes were held at higher rates, but very few offering. Sack Flour sold 5s. to 4s. dearer. Barley was in more request at 1s. advance. Malt very dull. Beans and Peas scarce and sold at higher prices. Oats were dull sale, but fine qualities were held 6d. above last Monday's quotations. For Maize no demand. In Rape and Carrawayseed very little doing. Linseed and Oakes without alteration. The current prices are as under.

Wheat—	s.	d.	Malt, Ordinary	s.	d.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red	45	to 54	Pale	54	to 60
Do, White	47	to 51	Rye	37	to 30
Lincs, Norfolk, and York, Red	43	to 50	Peas, Hog	32	to 37
Northumberland, and Scotch, White	40	to 51	Maple	34	to 38
Do, Red	40	to 49	Bollers	40	to 42
Devon, and Somerset, Red	40	to 51	Beans, Ticks	31	to 33
Do, White	45	to 55	Pigeon	34	to 36
Flour, per sk. (Town)	49	to 48	Harrow	33	to 36
Barley	37	to 31	Oats, Feed	18	to 22
Malt	—	to 30	Fine	22	to 24
			Poland	19	to 24
			Potato	—	to 25

Wheat	49s. 5d.	Wheat	48s. 9d.
Barley	29 11	Barley	29 10
Oats	21 0	Oats	20 8
Rye	29 4	Rye	30 0
Beans	35 3	Beans	36 2
Peas	34 8	Peas	36 3

		DUTIES.			
		s.	d.		
Wheat	9	0	Rye	3	0
Barley	3	0	Beans	3	0
Oats	2	6	Peas	3	0

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Aug. 14.

The market to-day was very moderately supplied with foreign stock, especially Beasts and Calves; yet the demand for it was in a very sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. The numbers of home-fed Beasts were less than those exhibited on Monday last, but there was a slight improvement in their general quality. Notwithstanding the prevailing wet weather, the Beef trade—as the attendance of both town and country buyers was somewhat brisk, at an advance in the quotations of July 2d. per 8lbs. A few very prime Scots sold at 4s. 4d., but the general top figure for Beef was 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. Previous to the close of the market, nearly the whole of the Beasts had been disposed of. Although the supply of Sheep was on the decrease, the sale for that description of stock was in a very sluggish state, and last week's prices were with difficulty supported. The best old Downs, which were scarce, sold at from 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8lbs. The Lamb trade was very heavy, at Friday's decline in value of from 4d. to 6d. per 8lbs. The best Down Lambs realised only from 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8lbs. The "season" is now fast drawing to a close. Calves—the supply of which was limited—moved off steadily, at late rates. There was scarcely any inquiry for Pigs, in the prices of which, however, we have no change to notice. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received about 750 Scots and short-horns; from the northern districts, 400 short-horns; from the western and midland counties, 800 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 280 horned and polled Scots.

Price per stone of 14lbs. (sinking the offal).		Price per stone of 14lbs. (sinking the offal).	
Beef	3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.	Veal	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton	3 10 to 5 0	Pork	3 10 to 4 6
Lambs	3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.		
HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts	Sheep & Lambs	Calves	Pigs
Friday	1,013	19,000	483
Monday	3,196	26,740	333

NEWCASTLE AND LEEDS MARKETS, Monday, Aug. 14.			
Superior Beef 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.	
Middling do 3 0 to 3 3	Mid. ditto	4 0 to 4 4	
Prime large 3 2 to 3 4	Prime ditto	4 6 to 4 8	
Prime small 3 6 to 3 8	Veal	3 3 to 4 2	
Large Pork 3 6 to 4 2	Small Pork	4 4 to 4 6	
Lambs	3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.		

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The operations in the Seed market were not of much consequence, but rather more firmness was manifested by sellers.

BRITISH SEEDS.			
Cloverseed, red 30s. to 35s.; fine, 35s. to 36s.; white, 30s. to 40s.			
Cow Grass (nominal)	—s. to —s.		
Linseed (per qr.)	sowing 56s. to 60s.; crushing 42s. to 48s.		
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each)	£11 10s. to £13 10s.		
Trefoil (per cwt.)	15s. to 21s.		
Rapeseed, new (per last)	£27 to £30		
Ditto Cake (per ton)	£5 15s. to £6		
Mustard (per bushel) white	6s. to 9s.; brown 8s. to 10s.		
Canary (per quarter)	75s. to 77s.; fine 77s. to 80s.		
Tares, Spring, per bush.	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.		
Caraway (per cwt.)	30s. to 31s.; new, 32s. to 33s.		

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.
Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 28s. to 35s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 22s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.) Baltic 42s. to 46s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s.
Linseed Cake (per ton) £8 to £9

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 7d. per 4lbs. loaf.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.
There is little doing in Butter. The market is very dull. The sales last week were trifling. Prices of most kinds are lower, but bidders show no disposition to press sales. We quote Carlow 88s. to 98s.; Clonmel, 84s. to 87s.; Carrick, 94s. to 96s.;

Cork, 85s.; and Limerick, 81s. to 83s., landed. The foreign is 2s. lower, the best being dull at 92s.—Bacon.—There is little doing in Irish sides; prices are from 64s. to 81s. Sale and Tierce Middles: Irish scarcely asked for; American in steady demand, at from 40s. to 50s. In Hams and Lard there has been no alteration since our last.

CHEESE MARKET, August 14.—The demand during the past week has been steady and moderate, prices not varying in the least since our last: all the fine and good things go off as fast as they come to hand, in consequence of the general bareness of stock among the dealers; but the inferior things begin to accumulate. We find the Bristol trade slack, the demand for Wales having fallen off. A little American has made its appearance, which has had some weight in checking the purchases of home manufacture. There is still an abundance of foreign. In exportation but little business is doing.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, August 14.—Since our last the market has become exceedingly inanimate, and although prices remain nominally the same as before, to effect sales lower prices would have to be submitted to. Quotations as follows:—Fine Dorset, 96s. to 98s. per cwt.; Middling, 90s. to 92s.; Devon, 90s. to —s.; Fresh, 10s. to 12s. per dozen.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HAMS.					
Butter, per cwt.	s.	d.	Cheese, per cwt.	s.	d.
Dorset	50	to 52	Double Gloucester	60	to 70
Carlow	84		Single	46	.. 56
Sligo	80	.. 84	Cheshire	56	.. 74
Cork, 1st	84	.. 86	Derby	62	.. 66
Waterford	82		American	50	.. 54
Limerick	83		Edam and Gouda	46	.. 58
Foreign, prime—			Bacon, new	78	
Friesland	98		Middle	50	.. 60
Kiel	86	.. 90	Hams, Irish	82	
Fresh Butter, per doz.			Westmoreland	80	.. 84
11s. 0d. to 13s. 0d.			York	84	.. 90

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FRIDAY.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	50,250
" " 1847	259,100
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1847	363,530
" " 1846	438,970
Forwarded unsold this year	31,470
Ditto, last year	20,600
Increase of import this year as compared with last	422,111
Increase in stock, as compared with last year	200,200
Quantity taken for consumption this year	812,600
" " 1847, same period	629,000
Increase of quantity taken for consumption	153,400

WOOL, CIVV, Monday, Aug. 14.—The imports of wool into London last week were limited to a few bales from Germany, &c. The Wool Market is very quiet. The state of trade is, under circumstances, as favourable in the textile manufacturing districts as could be expected. There is a little doing for the "fall" trade.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 14.—Our accounts from the plantations continue unfavourable, and the estimated duty has declined to £180,000. Prices remain firm, with a tendency to improvement.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Aug. 12.—The market is well supplied with vegetables and most kinds of fruit. English Pine-apples are plentiful; and foreign ones abundant, at from 1s. to 4s. each. Hot-house Grapes, Peaches, and Nectarines are plentiful. Melons are sufficient for the demand. Cherries, except Morrells, are over. Plums are offered at from 6s. to 8s. per half sieve. Currants are dearer. Apricots may be obtained at last week's prices. Nuts are sufficient for the demand. Oranges are abundant; Lemons moderately plentiful. Among Vegetables, Carrots and Turnips are abundant and good. Cauliflowers, &c., sufficient for the demand. Asparagus is all but over. French Beans very plentiful. Potatoes much the same, but diseased. Peas are a little dearer. Lettuces and other salad are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are plentiful. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Gardenias, Fuchsias, Carnations, Moss, and other Roses.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 14.—Our market, owing to the rapidly increasing stock and the large quantity of Tallow on its way from St. Petersburg (upwards of 7,000 casks), has become heavy; and prices have fallen quite 6d. per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling, to-day, at 44s. 3d. to 44s. per cwt. Town Tallow, 44s. 6d. net cash. Rough Fat, 2s. 6d. per 8lb.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 14d. to 20d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3½d. to 4½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 4½d. to 5½d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; Horse hides, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; Shearings, 9d. to 1s. 4d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Aug. 14.—At per load of 36 trusses.
Meadow 60s. to 77s. Clover 80s. to 100s.
New do. 48s. to 68s. New do. 70s. to 90s.
Straw 24s. to 30s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Aug. 14.
The July monthly delivery of coals, cinders, and culm, shows that we have received in the port of London 1,013 ships, containing 267,618 tons, being 23,593 over the delivery of coals in July, 1847. Market heavy, the turn in favour of the buyer since this day se'nnight. Stewart's, 17s. 3d.; Heston's, 16s. 3d.; Wylam's, 14s. 6d. Fresh arrivals, 78; left, 26; total, 104.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—Tuesday Evening.
SUGAR.—The market continues extremely depressed. The sales of West Indian have amounted to 520 hhds. (including about 150 hhds. of Barbadoes and Trinidad at auction), at about previous rates. The public sales have gone off without spirit. Of 1,900 bags of Mauritius the greater part sold at rather easier rates; 1,800 bags of Bengal were only partly disposed of, at full prices; 2,336 bags of Madras were bought in at high prices; and 538 bags of Penang sold at former rates.
COFFEE.—The coffee market is exceedingly flat, and, in order for importers to realize, a decline of 2s. per cwt. was submitted to. Of the quantity brought forward, amounting to 1,900 bags 70 casks of plantation Ceylon, only a small portion sold; 870 bags of native Ceylon were taken in at 29s. to 30s. for good to good ordinary.
RICE.—The sales of rice, amounting to 6,430 bags and packets of Bengal, 1,540 bags of Madras, and 6,472 bags of Arracan (Ak-yab), chiefly sold at and after sale at prices fully supporting the advance obtained yesterday privately, being about 6d. per cwt. on Friday's rates. The quotations are—middling to good white Bengal, 13s. to 14s. 6d.; middling to good pinky, 10s. 6d. to 12s.; Arracan, 10s. to 11s. per cwt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.—The vast importance of emigration, and the numerous inquiries made upon the subject by parties about to emigrate, have induced the proprietor of the STANDARD OF FREEDOM to enter into arrangements for devoting a portion of that journal to correct and authentic information useful and valuable to the emigrant. This department will be under the superintendence of an able and experienced editor, who will have at his command every resource for giving sound practical advice, as well as furnishing satisfactory answers to all suitable inquiries from those about to emigrate. Neither expense nor exertion will be spared to render this part of the paper both full and complete. The Standard of Freedom is printed on a sheet the largest allowed by law. Price 4½d. Those who are desirous of obtaining the paper, are requested to order it immediately of the nearest newsman in town or country. The Standard of Freedom is the uncompromising advocate of Civil, Religious, and Commercial Liberty, and is one of the most influential journals of the day.—Office, 335, Strand, London.

RELFE'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, improved by the Dedicating Company's process, DAVISON and SYMINGTON Patentees, on a perfectly novel plan, the nut being roasted by hot air, thereby preserving the fine flavour and highly nutritive quality of the cocoa in its fullest extent, and effectually eradicating all those grosser oily particles which have rendered the use of it objectionable to persons of weak digestion. The purity and superiority of this most extraordinary preparation has already secured for it a most extensive and increasing sale among the homoeopathic public, being strongly recommended by the most eminent of the faculty to persons of delicate health as far superior to any yet offered to those who desire an economical and agreeable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea table.—Prepared and sold by JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street.

FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.
THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.
A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.
Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished	0 15 0	ea. to 1 2 0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4 4 0	.. 4 10 0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4 16 0	.. 5 10 0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1 8 0	.. 1 16 0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed	1 1 0	.. 1 8 0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed	2 0 0	.. 3 5 0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors	3 4 0	.. 3 10 0
Couches, with loose squares, silk hair	2 15 0	.. 2 15 0
Mahogany tea tables, French polished	2 11 0	.. 2 14 0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3 19 0	.. 4 8 0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved	3 5 0	.. 3 10 0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, callots and tops, complete, French polished	4 12 0	.. 5 15 0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors	3 12 6	.. 5 5 0
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sacking or lath bottoms, polished	4 0 0	.. 4 15 0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round	6 6 0	.. 7 15 6
3-foot 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	2 12 6	.. 3 12 6
Dressing tables, en suite	2 5 0	.. 2 11 0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	8 10 0	.. 15 0 0
3 ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2 5 0	.. 2 15 0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seat	0 3 0	.. 0 5 0
Chiffonier, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.	2 1 0	.. 3 17 0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0 16 6	.. 0 17 6

* Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

COMFORT FOR TENDER FEET, AND A CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

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